

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VI.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1822

[No. 283]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—337—

Politics of Europe.

The Madras Papers received by yesterday's *Dawk*, contain the following as their most recent News from England :

Madras, November 9, 1822.—Since completing our present Number we have received English Journals to the 24th June from Ceylon—together with the latest Paper from that Island which is silent on the subject of the vessel which bore the despatches which we now subjoin.—She proves to be the EDINBURGH CASTLE from London the 28th June.

Letters were yesterday (17th of June,) received in the City direct from Algiers, confirming the distressing accounts, which had previous reached England by way of Genoa, of a plague by which Algiers has been nearly desolated. We lament to say that the later accounts are even more disastrous than the preceding. They state that incalculable numbers of the inhabitants had already fallen victims to this dreadful disease; the survivors, as many of them as possessed the means, had shut themselves up in their houses, all business was of course at a stand, the streets were deserted, and a silent horror pervaded the whole town.—*Courier, June 18.*

Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Achmuty has left his seat at Syndale House, in this County, for Ireland, in order to assume the Command in Chief of that part of the United Kingdom, on the 24th inst. in the room of General Sir David Baird, whose period of service is expired. Sir Samuel bears with him the good wishes of all during his temporary absence, but especially of the poorer classes, in the vicinity of his residence.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Army Promotions.—*War-Office, June 14.*—51st Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hislop, Bart. and G. C. B. from the 93d Foot, to be Colonel, vice Gen. W. Morshend, deceased. Dated June 4, 1822.

93d Ditto.—Major-General Sir H. Lowe, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Sir T. Hislop, appointed to the command of the 51st Foot. Dated June 4, 1822.

The affairs between Russia and Turkey remains in the same questionable shape.

The amount of relief for the Irish Sufferers exceeded 92,000l. sterling.

We have perused, but in vain, the late London Journals for an explanation of the following paragraph:—

The COUNTESS OF CHICHESTER Packett, arrived at Falmouth, when off Algiers on the 29th ultimo, saw two squadrons of men of war standing into the Bay, a line-of-battle ship, bearing the flag of a Rear Admiral, and a large frigate with a broad pendant.

The Catholic Peers' Bill was lost on the night of the 21st June in the House of Lords by a majority of forty two. The debate, though protracted to a late hour, did not call forth many speakers. Lord Colchester, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Liverpool strenuously opposed the measure; and they were replied to by Lord Erskine, Earl Grey, Lord Grenville, and Lord Holland.

The undermentioned East India Company's ships were at Chumpee on the 16th of February, viz:—GENERAL HARRIS,

LOWTHER CASTLE, CHARLES GRANT, ATLAS, MARQUIS CAMDEN, KELLIE CASTLE, GENERAL KYD, WATERLOO, KENT, BRIDGEWATER, and SCALEBY CASTLE. The VANSITTART was hourly expected. The REPULSE had sailed for England a few days before.

The COMMODORE HAYES, CLARENCE, from Bengal, reached Portsmouth on the 19th June.—*Madras Gazette.*

London, June 8, 1822.—We received the Paris Papers of Wednesday, last night by express.

The news of a great naval victory on the part of the Greek over the Captain Pasha is confidently stated in accounts from various quarters. A letter from Augsburg, of the 29th ultimo, states, that "the Greek fleet has decidedly obtained an important victory over the Captain Pasha, whose fleet was destroyed in part. We expect with impatience further details respecting an event which, under present circumstances, is of the highest interest. The Captain Pasha has re-entered the Dardanelles with the wreck of his fleet." A letter from Odessa, of the 12th May, which our readers will find below, alludes also to this engagement.

We have elsewhere spoken of the transactions at Constantinople. A letter from Stuttgart, in the *CONSTITUTIONNEL*, of the 30th May, says—

Notwithstanding all the pacific news of Vienna, we do not believe here in a speedy re-establishment of direct communications between Russia and the Porte, nor even in the maintenance of peace. There are motives for doubting much the sincerity of some of the Turkish Ministers in the dispositions which have been announced for some time. The entire evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia is also doubted. It is indeed said that a momentary success has been gained by the party of Lord Strangford; intrigues of the Seraglio have been put in action, with respect to which we are promised details; and other news are announced as likely to transpire soon probably of the utmost importance.

The *QUOTIDIENNE*, in a letter from Iron of the 30th May, says, with reference to General Berton, that he is about to repair to Tolosa or Vittoria, that "it is not true that he thinks of repairing to Gibraltar, he knows too well there is no safe asylum for traitors under the Agents of the English Government." We wish we could say that the opinion was confined to French Ultraz, that the English Government identified itself with all that is admirable on the Continent.

But the most important article in these Papers is the Message of the Spanish Cortes to King Ferdinand on the state of the country. In this production the Cortes paint, in lively colours, the calamitous efforts of the King's own party, to deprive the people of the benefits of the Constitution; they condemn loudly the appointments which he has made, of wicked and worthless men, to the command of Provinces, who have been guilty of all manner of enormities, and they call on him in language not to be mistaken to concur honestly with the Cortes in carrying the Constitution into effect. This he will, of course, never do; and the warning will only serve to satisfy other nations who, by the attempts of their Governments to prevent any things from taking their natural course, are forced into Revolution, that in changing the Government they must change also their Royal Stock. The

notion of Divine Right can never be driven out of a legitimate head.—On looking over our translation of this document, we find that the following passage of the description of the conduct of the Priests who are now busied almost every where on the Continent in endeavours, the infamy of which it is impossible adequately to characterize, is omitted in the *QUOTIDIENNE*, from which we made it:—

They preach against the liberty which our Constitution guarantees; and sacrilegious and perjured, they fanaticize and stir up the people, form regiments of the weak whom they seduce, and mix with banditti. With the incense in one hand, and the sword in the other, abusing their influence, arming themselves with their audacity, they rush on to stir up to insurrection, oppress, pillage and burn cities; to cause streams of blood to flow, and to convert unhappy Spain into a dreadful theatre of civil war, in the deceitful hope of annihilating for ever the National Glory, Liberty, the Throne, and the Representation.

These achievements will no doubt entitle them, should Spain vomit them forth from the soil which they have prophaned, to an ultra liberal allowance from the Parliament of Great Britain.—*Morning Chronicle*.

London, June 8, 1822.—Fresh papers respecting the Ionian Islands serve to elucidate the unhappy situation of those possessions of ours, though up to no very recent date. The documents, we perceive, were ordered last May, but they relate chiefly to transactions which took place early in the year 1821. However, elucidating that which, we fear, at his time of life, is unalterable—the temper of the Governor—they cast a strong light upon the general system of his government, and are therefore of present interest. It appears that a petition was privately circulating in the island of Zante last March twelvemonth, and that the representative of the Lord High Commissioner there, Sir Patrick Ross being aware of the circumstance, seized the petition on the person of M. de Rossi, the Judge of the island. The document itself will be found in our columns; so that our readers will be fully aware as to its import, and can correct us if we err. The petition simply complains, “that every power is placed in the absolute will of a single person, which could never be the intention of those who fixed the destiny of the islands;” and all that it prays for, in “A Legislative Assembly freely chosen from the notables of the island, which shall make such changes and modifications that the authority of the Lord High Commissioner shall not exceed a salutary and benevolent superintendence, and that the people shall enjoy a rational liberty and moderate independence.” This is the gist and burden of the petition; and these reasonable complaints and just hopes Sir Patrick Ross and Sir Thomas Maitland call “seditious, libellous, and treasonable!” Why, good God! to whom was the petition addressed? To the King of England himself; and that, not in a way to inflame people in its passage. It was not to have been posted up, or published in journals, but to have been secretly transmitted to his Majesty, or his Secretary of State; these, therefore, were the only persons whom it could have infected with the guilt of sedition or treason. Yet such a document is called by the Lord High Commissioner, and his deputy in Zante, treasonable, seditious, and highly libellous. How lamentable! how painful to think that the lives and happiness of thousands should be intrusted to heads like these.

We entreat attention to another passage, which exhibits the uncommon want or perversion of intellect that reigns in those who unhappily govern these islands. M. de Rossi and Count Flamburiari are persons in office, and who having consequently taken an oath of fealty, are charged “with accepting employment under the present constitutional (constitutional?) Government, with a view to carry on, with a better chance of success, the object of subverting that constitution which they had sworn to maintain. Subverting the constitution! How? Why, by a most respectful petition, addressed to the King of England himself, who has the right and power to make those changes in the constitution which the petitioners supplicate. It is now, therefore become sedition, treason, libel, and perjury, for the Judge

and Advocate-fiscal of a foreign possession to attempt to communicate with the Sovereign whom they serve.

But further, with respect to the secrecy practised by M. de Rossi and Count Flamburiari. Of what kind is that secrecy? Of a kind, we say, which reflects the highest honour on those who practise it, and the deepest disgrace on those by whom it is represented. Do Rossi and Flamburiari excite others to sign an address to which they themselves dared not subscribe? Their names stand the first on the list! Their conduct was, therefore, most manly and inebriated. The King had not to read a petition without knowing from whom it came! The High Commissioner could not learn by rebound from England, that complaints against his administration had been transmitted thither, without learning also by whom those complaints had been uttered. The only art or secrecy practised was in order to get the petition into the King's hands. After it was once arrived, there could be no concealment of the names of those who signed it. And the necessity of this secrecy resulted from the character of the local Government. Under most governors, we do trust such an address would have been unnecessary. The conduct of a frank and honourable Government would be this: it would declare to the inhabitants, “According to such a system we mean to rule you. If you are discontent, the doors are open to your remonstrances; we will forward them with pleasure. You will have yourselves to blame if you stun the King and his Council with needless complaints. We are not afraid that they should listen to unfounded charges against us.”—*Times*.

South American Independence.—That the cause of South American Independence has always had the good wishes, and in many instances the aid, of the British people, as well as the countenance of the Government, is a truth too evident now to require the support of a single argument. It is merely requisite to call to mind Miranda's expedition in 1806; undertaken in conformity to a secret understanding with Mr. Pitt; the Proclamation of General Pictou, Governor of Trinidad, and addressed to the inhabitants of the contiguous Main, by order of the existing Minister; the neutrality declared by Government during the present war between Spain and the Ultramarine Provinces; the recent and formally avowed admission of South American flags, besides the immense moral and physical aid received from the British people, in men, money, arms, &c.

The South Americans were indebted for these marks of favour, not merely to the justice of their cause, but to the advantage we expected to derive to our commerce and manufactures from the issue. The commerce of South America is held of such importance, that we at this moment see the Governments of Columbia and Chili, on the London Exchange, enjoying a credit of which even the old nations of Europe cannot boast. The long series of victories gained over the Spanish troops, have also, no doubt, produced an almost universal conviction of the certainty of a final triumph. Every one now confesses, that although Spain may prolong the struggle, and harass or desolate isolated points of an extensive and accessible coast, she can never again extend her dominion over distant provinces, where the advantages of self government have been widely experienced.

Most natives see their advantage in early acknowledging the independence of the new Governments, although none have gone so far as the Government of the United States; and it is very singular that at such a moment our own Government should have confined its policy to a barren public decree for the admission of the South American flags, when in our West India Islands they have been admitted for years, on the same footing as other foreign vessels, and when even in Ireland a Buenos Ayres privateer has been allowed to refit, victual, &c. What our Government has now done is no more than was done by the Russian Government as early as January 1812, as appears from the official correspondence we publish in another part of our Paper, carried on with Don Luis Lopez Mendez, who came over from Caraccas with Colonel, now President Bolivar, in the year 1810, as an Envoy to the British Government, and afterwards Minister Plenipotentiary of the Venezuelan Republic in this country. This correspondence is curious, inasmuch as it shows that the policy of

Russia, at the commencement of 1812, on this interesting topic, was as far advanced as that of our own Ministers in the middle of 1822. To what can this be owing, in an enlightened nation like ours, with so much at stake? It is to the threats of Spain, with which we shall for the present close our remarks:—

"1st. That the Cortes declare the Treaty of Cordova between General O'Donoghue and Iturbide, as well as any other act or stipulation relative to the recognition of Mexican Independence by that General, are illegitimate and null in their effects as to the Spanish Government and its subjects.

"2d. That the Spanish Government, by declaration to all others with which it has friendly relations, make known to them that the Spanish nation will regard at any epoch; as a violation of the treaties, the recognition, either partial or absolute, of the independence of the Spanish provinces of Ultramar, so long as the dissensions which exist between some of them and the metropolis are not terminated; with whatever else may serve to convince Foreign Governments that Spain has not yet renounced any of the rights belonging to it, in those countries.

"3d. That the Government be recommended to take all possible measures, without any delay, to preserve and reinforce those points of the Provinces of Ultramar that remain united to the metropolis, obedient to its authority, or that resist the separation from it by the dissidents proposing to the Cortes the resources it requires that are not at its disposal.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Ministers.—We cannot but think that the Legislature overlooks a very material consideration, when, when its unbounded confidence in the virtues of Ministers, it passes Bills that give Government generally extraordinary powers. Surely the majority should reflect, and a heart-breaking reflection it is, that the rare perfection now in office is not immortal; and undoubtedly then there should be some security, providing that the powers so discreetly entrusted to the unparalleled moderation of one set of men, may not fall into the hands of another. We have got now, by great good luck, a number of temperate, trusty, virtuous Gentlemen, addicted to no manner of excess patterns of forbearance, political Scripps, to whom captive liberty may be committed with as much safety as captive beauty was to the Roman conqueror. But who knows how she may be treated by any libertines who may succeed to the powers of these Worthies, without possessing their rare and brilliant virtues? We have been led into these melancholy reflections by the debate on the Alien Bill; and we would implore Tories to consider, for a moment, the possibility of Ministers being turned out (we would use the smoother phrase going out, were not that act of volition too remote from probability), and let them figure to themselves another Administration, of course as depraved as the present is excellent—let them then fancy some worthy Monarch, FERDINAND of Spain for instance, taking refuge in this asylum of cast-off Kings—why, this excellent person, while forming the most legitimate schemes for the correction of his unruly, mis-begotten subjects—while brewing a little foreign war, might be whisked away in a moment, without any sort of state or ceremony, in the custody of LAVENDER, the Police-officer, for ignominious deportation. To obviate the possibility of so dire a calamity occurring it would be well that powers granted, in respect of the moderation of particular individuals in office, should be restricted to those individuals; and therefore, in such Bills as the Alien Bill and Six Acts, it should be set forth, in the Preamble to the Bill, that certain powers therein contained, were granted in consideration of the extraordinary moderation of the Ministers for the time being, with the termination of whose official career those powers should expire and cease to be. This would set the thing in its true light, infinitely tend to the fame and credit of Ministers and inspire the whole world with the sense of the sound grounds on which we legislate. There was a time indeed, when liberty was thought to consist not merely in the present enjoyment of rights, but in having an effective legal security for such enjoyment; but that doctrine seems utterly exploded now, and has given place to the precise converse.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Mr. Mathews.—This master of the revels, this Knight of the Shire, who represents us all, proposes, as we learn, to withdraw the light and life of his countenance from this quarter of the globe, and to carry his portion of the gaiety of the nation to the United States. Immediately on the close of his present season, he, who has so often transported others, intends to transport himself, and to exhibit his various and delightful power to the Americans. One thing alone occurs to us that may by possibility save the loss of so much native talent. It is the late rigorous enforcement of the law to prevent artificers, &c. from conveying their art to other countries, contrary to the statute. The art of keeping people in good humour, which Mr. Mathews so eminently possesses, and which we are at this moment so ill able to spare, we cannot, however, hope to retain, for the statute most iniquitously has merely relation to the common workman, and not to the master, who may go and establish his factory wherever he pleases. Taking advantage of this defect in an Act which is itself altogether a defect in legislation, he has clearly a right, if so disposed, to be at home to the Yankee Doodles.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Ædes Althorpiæ.—The Rev. Mr. Dibdin has just put forth his superb account of the Mansion, Books, and Pictures, at Althorp, the residence of George John, Earl Spencer, embellished with some of the noblest works of art, in point of interest and beauty, and abounding with curious anecdotes of the Ancestors of Earl Spencer, together with much information, relating to Literature, and early printed Books, in 2 vols. royal 8vo.

The *ÆDES ALTHORPIÆ* is indeed a splendid specimen of the advancement of art, as it relates to Book Engraving. We have here nearly thirty portraits all executed in the most finished style, and the majority of them now engraved for the first time. This industrious and tasteful Antiquary has given us a higher relish for illustrated works, than any other author by whom he has been preceded, and instead of the dull plodding stuff generally attached to illustrated Books, Dibdin contrives upon all occasions to combine the gay with the grave, and to be often very original.—We are however free to confess, that a little more attention to the narrative part of his works would increase their value.

There still remains one vast mine unexplored, which is, as we think, well adapted to the capacity of Mr. Dibdin, and if he were to give it the same, or even more attention than he has bestowed on our own country and upon France and Germany, it would, we believe amply reward the employment of his labour and the exercise of his taste—we allude to Italy—"antiquam exquirite metrem." The noble libraries of Florence, Milan, Bologna, Rome and Naples, are rich not only in MSS., but in early printed books of great interest, the knowledge of which is very imperfect even in Italy; and we happen to be enabled to state from our own observation, that Turin, Venice, Genoa, together with some of the minor States of Italy, contain libraries of great worth, which illustrate in an especial manner the progress of literature, from the earliest period, when either written or printed volumes existed. Whilst we strenuously recommend this tower to the learned and tasteful antiquary, we must entreat him to be more nice in the selection of subjects for the decorative part of his work. Pretty interesting *filles de chambre* are found every where, but their portraits might, without any violent impropriety be missing in books of so much character and value.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Question! Question!—These exclamations, as our readers must have seen, are not seldom heard in the Commons House, when the well-trained ministerial bands are impatient to show off their voting powers.—The celebrated Earl of Chatham on one occasion put down one of these "Question" vociferators in grand style. While he was speaking, Sir Wm. Young called out "Question, question!" Lord Chatham paused; then, fixing on Sir Wm. a look of inexpressible disgust, he exclaimed, "Pardon me, Mr. Speaker, my agitation. When that Member calls for the question, I fear I hear the knell of my country's ruin!"

Poetical Selections.

AMERICAN POETRY.—TO CORA.

'Beyond the wave—beyond the wave,
Beyond the stormy ocean's roar,
Thy form hath found an early grave—
Thine eye is closed, to beam no more!
The clod hath fall'n the turf hath press'd
Upon that lovely coffin'd form;
The shroud is wrapped around thy breast
With life and love no longer warm.

Cora, thou wast not formed for earth,
So bright thy angel beauty shone,
So rich in innocence and worth,
That heaven has claimed thee for its own:
Nor did I hear the last farewell
Which thou didst breathe to love and me;
Nor did I hear the lonely knell
Which rung the requiem over thee!

There was a time my soul could burn
With ardour for the meed of fame—
Perchance that season may return,
And time renew that wasted flame:
Wilt thou be with me then to share
The pride and feeling of that hour?
Can the cold grave its blossom bare?
Or life renew the ruined flower?

Yet, Cora, still my soul shall spring
For aye unalterably thine;
Nor e'er renew its offering
Before another idol's shrine,
Entombed with thee still be that love
Which unto thee in life was given;
Still may its fond remembrance prove
My charm on earth—my hope of heaven?

'Poughkeepsie, Jan. 25, 1822.

'FLORIO.'

SONNET TO THE NIGHTINGALE.—BY DRUMMOND.

SWEET bird! that sing'st away the early hours
Of winters past or coming, void of care,
Well pleased with delights which present are,
Fair seasons, budding sprays, sweet-smelling flowers.
To rocks, to springs, to rills, from leafy bowers
Thou thy Creator's goodness dost declare,
And what dear gifts on thee he did not spare,
A stain to human sense in sin that lowers,
What soul can be so sick, which by thy songs
(Attired in sweetness) sweetly is not driven
Quite to forget earth's turmoils, spites and wrongs,
And lift a reverend eye and thought to heaven?
Sweet, artless songster! thou my mind dost raise
To airs of spheres—yes, and to angels' lays.

RIZZIO'S SONG, FROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

(From the First Number of the Cupar Herald.)

I.

When the sun sinks to his coral caves,
When the winds sleep on the deep blue waves,
When the ocean birds are gone to rest,
And lingering twilight dies in the west,
When the tapers of heaven appear on high,
And the pure white clouds float slowly by
When the moon rises over the sea
Then Marie, my love, I will come to thee!

II.

I will come to thee at the shadowy hour,
When the spirit of love hath the deepest power,
When the Gossamer fairy sails through the air,
And the mermaids dress their yellow hair;
The Vesper Hymn and thy orison's o'er,
Fie thee away to the lonely shore,
The moon's soft light is on the sea:
Now, Marie, my love, I come to thee.

SONG.—BY J. H. ALLAN, ESQ.

Day breaks on the mountain,
Light breaks on the storm,
The sun from the shower
Glints silent and warm;
But dark is the hour
Of grief on my soul,
There's no mourn to a wake it,
No beam to console.

The hawk's to his corral,
The dove's to her nest,
The grey wolf's to greenwood,
The fox to his rest.
But even and morrow
Are wakeful to me,
There's no rest for my sorrow,
No sleep for my ee.

O lily of England,
O Lady my love,
How fair is the sunbeam
They bow'er above?
But bright be thy blossom,
And reckless thy glee,
And crossed not thy bosom
With sorrow for me.

We have met in delight,
We have deemed ne'er to sever,
We have loved in despair,—
We have parted for ever!
But yet there's a rest
To the mournful is given.
We shall sleep on its east,
And awaken in heaven.

SONG.—"MEN OF ENGLAND."—BY T. CAMPBELL.

From the New Monthly Magazine, for June.

I.

Men of England! who inherit
Rights that cost your Sires their blood!
Men whose undegenerate spirit
Has been proved on land and flood.

II.

By the foes ye've fought uncounted,
By the glorious deeds ye've done.
Trophies captured—breaches mounted,
Navies conquer'd—Kingdoms won!

III.

Yet, remember, England gathers
Hence but fruitless wreaths of fame,
If the patriotism of your fathers
Glow not in your hearts the same.

IV.

What are monuments of bravery,
Where no public virtue blooms?
What avail in lands of slavery,
Trophied temples, arches, tombs?

V.

Pageants!—let the world revere us
For our people's rights and laws,
And the breasts of civic heroes
Bared in Freedom's holy cause.

VI.

Yours are Hampden's, Russel's glory,
Sidney's matchless shade is yours,
Martyrs in heroic story,
Worth a hundred Agincourts.

VII.

We're the sons of Sires that baffled
Crown'd and mitred tyranny:—
They defied the field and scaffold
For their birth-rights—so will we.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1892.

POLICE OF IRELAND.

Mr. GOULBURN rose to move the second reading of the Constables Bill. He would not detail the instances of improper persons appointed by the Grand Juries—he would not advert particularly to the inadequate reward of the constables, which was from 8*l.* to 20*l.* a year—he would not enumerate the difficulties with which they had to contend in the apprehending of criminals—nor would he mention the particular instances, of which he was sorry to state there were not a few, in which the conduct of the constables had been influenced by private ends. If, however, there was any desire to make the law respected, the administration of it ought to be placed in the hands of proper persons. He had to state, that the placing of the power of appointing constables in the hands of the Government was giving to the Government no new power, for Government had always had such a power in cases of emergency. It was useless to object to this as taking away a check from Government; but he thought that the check on the Government was that House. It was the duty of the constables to hunt out and follow up to justice criminals of all descriptions; and as the Irish were rather averse to assist in such matters, it was necessary that the constables should be men who could and would do their duty. He did not mean to blame the Magistrates generally, for they had had to work by defective instruments. The number of respectable persons who were absentees, also, narrowed the numbers out of which the Magistrates could make their selection. He would not transfer the general administration of the law to the Lord Lieutenant; but there was great encouragement in the recent police regulations, which had been highly gratifying to all classes of the people, and had had a very tranquillizing effect; only it had the defect of being inapplicable, till disturbance had gone to a considerable length. There were upon the Journals and the Table of the House, Petitions which stated the necessity of the present measure in much stronger terms than he had made use of; add, in the spirit of these Petitions, he had proposed the measure as the opening of a new system which would supersede the necessity of employing the military.

Sir H. PARNELL agreed as to the defects of the present system and admitted that they had even been greater than stated. He thought, however, that Government, perhaps, from the circumstance of having conquered Ireland, were too prone to call in the military. The great fault was, that there was between the Government and the Irish Counties no regular organ of communication, such as the Lords Lieutenant in England and Scotland. He merely suggested this defect however, and would not venture to point out a remedy. He complained that a certain portion of the Magistrates acted very improperly in making a profit of the cases which came before them, and employing the people in doing gratuitous work for them. Some of the Magistrates, too, were so much interested in the holding of land and the paying of tithes, that they were supposed to be necessary in fomenting the disturbances. The people felt the necessity of the law, and it was felt too in the collection of the revenue. Still he thought it wrong at once to appoint armed constables by the Executive Government, which was in fact a military police. It would be better to assimilate the police of Ireland as much as possible to that of England. It was not fair to blame the grand juries, for they had much to do in little time; and of this the appointment of the constables was only an inferior matter. He thought a better course than that provided for by the present measure would be to give the Magistrates a greater power in the appointing and the paying of constables. If the object of the motion was to recommend the appointment of an auxiliary police to assist the persons now acting as the regular police, he should give it his most cordial support, as he conceived that such a measure would be productive of the most salutary effects in Ireland. But the present Bill would, in his opinion, produce quite a contrary effect. The Honourable Baronet proceeded to contend, that this Bill, if carried into a law, would have the effect of disgusting that portion of the Magistracy who now discharged their duties efficiently, and of making them, in many instances, absentees. Indeed he could, if necessary, mention the name of persons upon whom this effect was likely to be produced. He next objected to the Bill, upon the ground of the expense which it would inflict on the different counties. The salaries of the chief constables and the petty constables would altogether amount to a charge of between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* a year upon each county, while the present charge did not exceed 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* a year. He thought that, under all circumstances, it would be most advisable to refer the Bill altogether to a Committee up stairs. By this means all the objectionable parts might be rejected, and the whole measure so re-modelled, as to effectuate all the beneficial effects which were contemplated by its enactment.

Mr. PLUNKETT observed, that even from the speech of his Honourable Friend (Sir H. Parnell), it was evident that some measure like that under discussion was absolutely necessary. He (Mr. Plunkett) had conversed with the best informed persons in Ireland upon this

subject, and he found it uniformly held, that such a measure was necessary. This measure, if carried into effect, would not only bring the people under, but would instil into their minds a feeling of obedience to the law. It was a great misfortune that the system pursued in Ireland had instilled into the minds of the people a spirit of resistance to all law and all authority; the proposed measure would have the effect of removing that prejudice. He contended that there was nothing unconstitutional in having the police-officers appointed by the Crown. In point of fact, the Magistrates, who now appointed the police, were appointed by the Crown, and whether the appointment of the new police came direct from the Crown, or circuitously through the Magistrates, must be a matter of perfect indifference. The proposed Bill would have the effect, too, of remedying the present jobbing system by Grand Juries. For in point of fact, there could not possibly be devised by human ingenuity, a grosser job than that now going on between Grand Juries and the appointment of constables in Ireland. Indeed, it was impossible that it could be otherwise where the responsibility was divided between 24 Gentlemen each anxious to shift the responsibility from himself to the shoulders of his neighbour. The right Honourable Member, after observing that the proposed mode of appointing constables by the Lord Lieutenant, though certainly not devoid of abuse, was as little liable to it as any system which could be devised, diverting to the charge of expense which had been made an objection to this measure, observed, that even if the system were adopted in the 250 disturbed baronies, taking an expense of a chief constable at 120*l.* a year, the charge would be 32,000*l.*; the petty constables, at 35*l.* a year each, would make a charge of 175,000*l.* Taking four inspectors at 500*l.* a year each, would be 2,000*l.*, and then supposing ten paid Magistrates at 800*l.* a year each, would make a sum of 8,000*l.* making a total of 217,000*l.* Now the charge of the present system was 28,901*l.*; the extra police, 102,113*l.*; the charge of the revenue police was 23,104*l.*, added to which was a charge of 21,550*l.* making a total charge of 178,674*l.* The proposed charge would, as he had already stated, be little more than 217,000*l.*, making a difference of about 40,000*l.* a year. Now taking into account the money which would be saved by a more effective prevention of illicit distillation, he thought that more than this extra charge would be saved to the country. Besides the saving which would be made in the habits and morals of the people would of itself be more than a balance to any extra charge incurred by this measure. He had only further to remark, that the Bill in question was not to be perpetual in its operation, but would be open to all such Amendments as should be deemed advisable. He therefore hoped that the Bill would be allowed to go to a Committee.

General HART made some observations (as we understood) in support of the Bill.

Mr. S. RICE contended that neither the Honourable Member near him nor the Right Honourable the Attorney-General for Ireland had taken a full view of this question. The calculations of the Right Honourable Gentleman, so far from throwing any light on the subject, had a tendency to bring the House to a false conclusion. The Honourable Member proceeded to argue that this measure, without proceeding any beneficial effects, would cast an increased weight of expenditure upon an already overburdened country. It would create about 4,500 new offices all vested in the gift of the Minister. It was idle to talk of assisting the finances of Ireland by this measure. The only remedy of that kind which they could hope for must come from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was a curious fact, that while in the quiet districts in Ireland there was only a single Magistrate to every 25 square miles, and to a population of each 5,000 inhabitants, there was in the disturbed districts a Magistrate to every 7½ square miles, and to each 3,000 inhabitants. If then, they would remedy the evil, they must purify the Magistracy. They ought, in fact, to follow that system which had been so successfully practiced in the county of Longford, the county of Kerry, and some other districts in Ireland. The Honourable Member, after some further observations, concluded by referring to the authority of the Secretary of State for the Home Department on a former occasion, as objecting to the extension of the principle of the Bill on the ground that it was likely to fall into abuse.

Sir J. NEWPORT assured the Right Honourable Gentleman that if he saw any thing tending to amelioration in the Bill, it should have his support. But before the House adopted this measure, he hoped they would look to the defect of the old system; and when he found that a mode was adopted in Longford and some other counties, which remedied that system in some degree, and rendered it efficacious, he would ask, whether this was a period at which they should abandon all that had been done, and go in quite a contrary direction? He objected to entrusting such a power to the Executive Government of Ireland, who might devolve the Execution of it to insubordinate agents, by whom it might be greatly abused, and over whom the Government in Dublin might have practically no control. He was authorised to state, that many Magistrates of respectability in Ireland would, if this Bill were passed, through up their commissions. If he only objected to the details of the measure; he should feel less reluctance to going into a Committee; but the principle of it was so much at variance with the system which ought to be acted

on in Ireland—it was so far from assimilating the situations of the two countries, while it was opposed to the respectability of the magistracy and to the investment of capital in that country—that he never could give it his assent. The love of country was the greatest blessing which could be implanted in the breast of man, but if this Bill once passed into a law, he should feel compelled to consider Ireland no longer as his country (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. PEEL said, he trusted that if in the course of discussion the objection of the Right Hon. Baronet were removed, he would redeem his pledge, and support the Bill. He proceeded to observe, that great difficulties lay in the way of a reformation of the Magistracy of Ireland, though such a reformation was much required. But he agreed with the Honourable Member for the Queen's County, that there was wanted in Ireland an authority similar to that of the Lord Lieutenant of a county in this country; and he thought the office of Governor of a county might be made a connecting link between the Government of Ireland and the inferior authorities, and furnish information on a responsibility which could not be otherwise supplied. There was, however, a provision in this Bill which he thought ought to be modified and that was the extension of stipendiary Magistrates, which was a system locally circumscribed by the Peace Preservation Act, and the general adoption of which he could not conceive without degenerating into abuse. (*hear*). He was of opinion that stipendiary Magistrates should be employed only where there was so culpable a neglect on the part of the regular magistrates, as to make them necessary, or when the absence of respectable persons to fill the commission made a salary requisite. And then stipendiary magistrates should never be appointed but on the recommendations of the local resident authorities, proving the necessity for their appointment, for there could be no greater curse on the country than an improper selection of salaried magistrates. With respect to the amelioration of the police system, which was exceedingly defective in Ireland, he found it necessary to inform the House, that they were not called upon to guard against external danger or attack, but to enforce the ordinary administration of the laws, and for that purpose a military force was now kept up in that country of 21,000 regular soldiers, and 4,000 yeomanry on permanent duty, and certainly that fact was an argument for the amelioration of the police system. He could inform the House, that in one county alone, twenty-six murders had occurred, and only in one instance, was the party brought to trial. With expense was talked of, it ought to be considered that the plan proposed, if rightly carried into effect, would save the expense resulting from a reduction of the military establishment. He then observed, that the mode of paying and arming constables, as proposed by the Bill, was the more eligible way, particularly as there was proposed a considerable reduction in the salaries of the constables from that allowed by the Peace Preservation Act. As the power, the extension of which was now called for, had not been in former instances abused, he thought they ought not to hesitate in conferring the power proposed. He was convinced that this amelioration of the police system would, in a great measure, counteract enormous and admitted evils, and he hoped the House would allow the Bill to go into a Committee. He did not consider this in any respect as a party question. All acknowledged the existing evil, and all wished to provide a remedy, and nothing could be more beneficial to that, and than the introduction of an effective system of police; and what was the greatest blessing which a country could enjoy—an equal, unvarying and impartial administration of justice.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE objected to the Bill upon principle, and considered it in every point of view inadequate to redress the grievances, or improve the condition of Ireland. He considered the subject altogether apart from political feeling, and was glad when he heard that the Marquess Wellesley had been appointed to the Chief Governorship of that country. He did not object to the renewal of the Insurrection Act, because he had not then the information to go upon, and he wished to give the new Administration a fair trial. But he must say, that this Bill was calculated to do great harm by increasing the spirit of absenteeism, and lowering the character of the Magistracy of Ireland, one of whom had recently told him, that if the Bill should pass, he would throw up his commission. Now was it to be expected that the respectable Magistrates would allow themselves to be heard by a set of constables over whose appointment or conduct, according to the provisions of this Bill, they could have no controul. He was convinced that, by this provision, all the truly respectable Magistrates would be withdrawn, and that no honest or independent man would remain in the Commission. He had formerly heard it stated that the Marquess Wellesley had pursued the same plan of Government in India as Bonaparte in Europe, and he thought this Bill was not calculated to remove the impression, as it went to say that the Lord Lieutenant and the people composed the nation, without any intermediate Authority. On these grounds he thought the Bill ought not to pass into a law.

Lord LONDONDERRY observed, that as there was but one feeling that the Police of Ireland, as it present constituted, was inadequate to the exigencies of the nation, and as all were in favour of an improved system of Police, there was sufficient ground for the committal of the

Bill. He thought the discussion hitherto, as it went to the details rather than the principle, ought to have been reserved for the Committee. He disclaimed all party feeling on the subject, and was sure that his Right Honourable Friend did not, by the Bill, affect any extension of patronage. He contended, therefore, that they ought to go into the Committee.

Lord ALTHORP stated, that his objection being to the principle of the Bill, rather than the details, he could state what that objection was in that stage of the Bill more seasonably than in a Committee. The Noble Lord observed, on the various provisions of the Bill, which he contended were against the principles of the Constitution; it was a Bill, which ought not to be entertained in a free country.

Mr. CHARLES GRANT commenced by regretting the necessity of opposing a measure introduced by his Right Honourable Friend. The House he hoped would acquit him of every motive but the one which he really entertained—a wish to resist a measure which he deemed unconstitutional—a measure somewhat like the present had been under the consideration of the late Irish Government; but the present measure was a much a stronger one; mild as was that measure compared to the present, he (Mr. Grant) did not feel himself authorized to introduce it in that House. It was the first duty of Government to see justice administered; scarcely secondary to that obligation was this, that in seeing the laws administered, the Legislature do not sacrifice any other great principle—the distinction between arbitrary and free Governments was this—that arbitrary Governments attained their object, no matter at what expense to the law of justice, or the principles of freedom, whilst free Governments observed a religious and tendered regard of Constitutional principles. The question which the House had to consider was, first, whether the evil complained of was one which could be remedied? was the remedy proposed likely to lessen the evil? had every other remedy received a fair trial? Having said so much, he would now state, as simply and as shortly as he could, the real purport of the Bill. The object of the Bill was to place all Ireland under an armed police—under a *gens d'armes* (*hear, hear, hear*). It went to impose a stipendiary magistracy on the people, to be placed under the controul and dominion of the Lord Lieutenant. Such would be the result of the measure;—and now with respect to the remedy. Unquestionably the state of things in Ireland required amendment, no one acquainted with the state of the Police of that country could doubt the existence of the evils attending it, or the necessity of an immediate remedy. Much had been said from time to time in that House respecting the Magistrates of Ireland. He did not mean to speak against them. Unquestionably, in every County of Ireland, Magistrates were to be found highly qualified to discharge their important duties. He knew many instances where they had fearlessly performed their duty under circumstances full of difficulty and of danger; but at the same time he was bound to say, that there was a considerable alloy in the Magistracy of Ireland. Many persons in that country held the commission of the peace, who were not qualified either by property or education. Many were elevated to that situation by the influence of local politics, by means which ought not to have been a recommendation, by having assisted the great in the attainment of their objects. Some for having exerted themselves in times of public distress, for it was great distress alone that could excite their morbid activity. Others sought for the commission of the peace, as some hold under adverse circumstances and ruined fortunes; and others had been promoted to that delicate and important trust who were adverse to the great body of the people—whose political feelings, hostile to the majority of the country, reduced them to a state of warfare with the community. He was not one of those who should ever stand forward to throw reflections upon the Magistracy—but he hoped he was one who should never shrink an avowal of the truth.—He deprecated that a system, over which they had no controul—a system which necessarily introduced into the Commission of the Peace in Ireland, persons every way unfit, persons whose appointments were a disgrace, and whose activity was a misfortune to the country. With respect to the Baronial Constables, they were inefficient, and more than inefficient, the House was aware that in the interior of Ireland the people were often divided into factions; and it was not unusual for one party, armed with a warrant, and aided by a constable, to sally forth against the opposite party, who had also their warrant, and their constable to support them; the consequence was, a regular battle, and of course the effusion of blood. His objection to the Bill was, that whatever were the defects of the Police system in Ireland, the present Bill would not go to remedy these defects. After Parliament had admitted that the law had not been carried into effect, was it too much to demand that the law be allowed to take its course? Would it not be time enough to adopt a harsh expensive, and unconstitutional measure, when the law of the land, administered in purity and fairness, should be found inefficient? Would be wise upon mere flimsy grounds to overturn the principle of the law, merely because the practice was found deficient? As to the Magistracy, year after year complaints had been uttered against them, but no steps had been taken to correct the abuse which formed the subject of these com-

plaints. The appointment of constables was also defective; care should be taken that no persons should be appointed to that situation who were obnoxious to the people—that persons should not be selected whose prejudices acting upon their turbulent and ignorant minds naturally led to an abuse of their power, and naturally created a feeling of disgust and opposition on the part of the people. Upon the part of Ireland he had a right to call for reform on those points—he had a right to demand, before they attacked the principles of the law, to see that the law as it stood was duly administered. With respect to what had fallen from his Honourable Friend, as to the revised list of the Commissions of the Peace, it was two years since that list had been commenced, he believed it was now nearly completed. Why, he might be permitted to ask, was the Bill brought forward before that list had been furnished? Why was so important a measure pressed at this moment? The measure was one, he need not remind the House, of the utmost importance—important, not to Ireland alone, but to England also; if the House admitted the principle of the Bill with respect to Ireland, who could forbid them to admit it at another time with respect to England (*cheers*)? The instance of the County of Longford, which had been alluded to, sufficient proved how easy it was, where the people were properly dealt with, to govern them. His Noble Friend felt that it would be disgraceful to his country and to himself, to have a Government police introduced in his neighbourhood. With a laudable activity, he exerted himself—the consequence was, that for the last five years the County of Longford enjoyed almost an uninterrupted tranquillity—the people respected and willingly obeyed the laws. No prisoner was known to have escaped—no crime to have been committed with impunity. At no fair or assembly, however numerous, would any delinquent, however popular, dare to resist the summons, even of a single constable (*hear*). Such was the effect of the exertions of a single man (*cheers*). He would, on the ground he had already stated, oppose the Bill; even if there were a much stronger case made out by his Right Honourable Friend, he certainly would feel it his duty to oppose a measure like that under discussion; he would do so because on Constitutional grounds he had great objections to it, and on practical grounds he doubted of its efficacy. Why should all Ireland be subjected to a Bill of that description? Disorders had existed in four or five Counties, but why should 32 Counties be sacrificed? He had another objection to the Bill; the House, he hoped, would feel its force. What was the Bill but a departure from that great principle which would assimilate both countries (*hear, hear*)? Why should they propose a measure for Ireland which they would not think of applying to this country? Was that the principle of conciliation? Was that the way to inspire confidence? The measure was called an extraordinary measure—yes, it was extraordinary, it was unconstitutional, but was not uncommon. It was curious to observe how they advanced step by step with respect to Ireland, until extraordinary measures became the ordinary course of legislation. Coercive measures were from time to time enacted, repealed re-enacted, still the peace of the country suffered. Those laws were unconstitutional, but they were intended at least to be temporary—the present Bill, in an aggravated and complicated manner, was intended to give a permanent existence to the spirit of those laws. The result of those measures was not to promote peace and order, but to impress the people of Ireland with the natural conviction that the law was not made for them—that around them it threw no shield, but was hostile to their hopes, their security, and their freedom. The Bill if unfortunately passed, would lead to a system of espionage, would encourage a system of influence, and place an armed police in the heart of Ireland. The Right Hon. Gentleman next stated that another great cause of public mischief in Ireland was the habitual interference of the local Government in matters of internal policy. Adverting again to the provisions of the Bill, it went to establish a stipendiary Magistracy, to whom the Country Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace would be subject. Did the House suppose that the Country Gentlemen of Ireland would submit to that—there was not a Gentleman with the feelings of an Irishman about him, that would submit to an ascendancy of that kind? The Noble Lord at the head of the Irish Government justly possessed a large share of the public confidence. He would not be suspected of a wish to detract from the virtues of that Noble Lord; but he could not help observing, that the Bill, whilst it went to overturn the system of the laws; went also to introduce a system of influence that ought to be resisted, because it was not necessary. It placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant, 5000 well armed men—it created 300 places for constables, vigorous and capable men; it went also to appoint 10 or 15 Inspectors, and 25 places for Stipendiary Magistrates. Great as was his confidence in the Irish Government—willing as he was to extend that confidence upon every just and necessary occasion—he could not but pause when called upon to invest that Government with powers which were not constitutional—with influence which might be dangerous—with authority which was likely to be permanent. It was no answer to talk of the views and disposition of the present Lord Lieutenant—the law would live after him—other hands might administer and abuse its powers—the workings of the human heart, the feelings and temper which were found in all ages to govern even the best of men, unfortunately too well justified the observa-

tion that extensive power led to extensive abuse. He trusted that the time had come when the real state of Ireland would be taken into the consideration of that House—that a wise and comprehensive system of Government would at length be adopted towards that country as the only means of restoring her to happiness and tranquillity. The Right Hon. Gent. after an eloquent and impressive appeal to the feelings of the House expressed his regret, that necessity compelled him on that occasion to oppose his Right Honourable Friend the Secretary of State for Ireland. His Right Honourable Friend, as well as his Right Honourable and Learned Friend (Mr. Plunkett), he was firmly persuaded were actuated by the best motives; he thought so sincerely. But he took a view of the measure different from them; he looked upon the Bill as unconstitutional, as a measure that would work injuriously towards Ireland; he had, therefore, no middle course to take—feeling as he did, it was his duty to oppose it.

Mr. R. MARTIN supporting the Bill.

Sir N. COLTHURST said he fully approved of the principle of the Bill, though there were some details to which he might hereafter object. He thought such a measure would be necessary, even if there was an improvement of the Magistracy. When the benefits of the constitution were talked of, he would ask whether the Gentlemen in the South of Ireland tasted any of the benefits of the constitution under the present system (*hear, hear*)? If his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Grant) had thought milder measures would have sufficed, why had he not tried them?

Mr. GRATTAN objected to the Bill, and said that the supernumerary police were by no means uniformly beneficial.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD supported the Bill. He differed, however, from some of the details, and thought that some declaration on the part of the local magistracy should be made before the Crown assumed the power of naming the police of a county.

Mr. BROUGHAM, after paying a high compliment to the speech of Mr. Grant, said the question before the House was of a great, momentous nature, and he thought it necessary that the people of the sister kingdom should see that the objections to the constitutional nature of this measure were not confined to persons particularly connected with Ireland. He saw no reason whatever for suffering the Bill to go into a Committee, as he knew of no conceivable change that could remove the radical objection he felt to it (*hear*). The Bill created a system of stipendiary, to be applied as a permanent establishment for the first time to any part of the empire; a police, holding at the immediate pleasure and good-will of the Crown its official existence.—The constables were to be under the immediate government of superintendants of police. They were to be nominally with the Magistrates; nominally inferior, but in reality co-ordinate with them, or superior to them, for they were to communicate directly with the Government. There were, moreover, to be stipendiary Magistrates, whom the constables, in case of any difference, were called upon to obey in preference, to the Magistrates of the county (*hear*). As he objected altogether to such a system, he thought it more regular to take his stand on the present stage. The Honourable and Learned Member vindicated Mr. Grant from the charge of having left unattempted milder expedients, as that Right Honourable Gentleman had, during his official career, commenced a reform of the Magistracy. He objected to the present Bill because it would tend to perpetuate a bad system; it would degrade the Commission of the Peace, and drive from it the men whom it would be desirable to induce to enter it. He objected also as a minor point, to the power given to Judges to levy money without the consent of the Grand Juries. As in one county, Longford, a thorough reform of the police had taken place by constitutional means, the burthens of the proof lay on the advocates of this measure to shew why the same reform could not be effected in the same way in the rest of Ireland. He moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD and Mr. GRANT explained.

A GENTLEMAN, whose name we could not learn, supported the Bill.

Mr. S. CAREW said a few words that were not audible in the Gallery.

Mr. D. BROWNE said, that in the county of Mayo, the constables recently appointed by the Grand Jury had been found perfectly efficient. That mode of appointment, he was persuaded, was much superior to the proposed plan of appointment by the Government.

Lord EBRINGTON opposed the measure, as subversive of every thing like a free Government in Ireland.

The House then divided on the motion—

Ayes, 113—Noes, 55—Majority, 58.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY postponed the further consideration of the Report on the Corn Importation Bill to Monday.

The Report of the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill was ordered to be taken into further consideration on Thursday.

Mr. R. MARTIN moved the third reading of the Ill-treatment of Cattle Bill.

Mr. MONCK moved as an Amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. SCARLETT opposed the Bill, not because he did not concur with the Honourable Member, in disapproving of the ill-treatment of animals, but because the offences proposed to be punished by this Bill were of too vague and indefinite a nature to become the subject of criminal animadversion.

Mr. HOLFORD recommended the Honourable Member to withdraw his Bill.

Mr. R. MARTIN expressed his determination to persevere in his motion.

The Gallery was cleared for a division, and strangers were not again admitted; but we understood that the Bill was read a third time and passed without a division.

Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

Barracks in Great Britain.

The barrack expenses of this country in a time of peace, and, we should hope, of long continued peace, deserve the particular attention of those who have the control over the public expenditure. Whether the reduction of the estimate of 10,000l. on Mr. Hume's amendment, shall be an ultimate saving to the country, can only be known when the year's accounts are made up; and it is to be regretted, that the House of Commons have only the estimates laid before them, and never call for the account of the actual expenditure.

With the large military establishments, the charge for barracks has increased to a very great amount. By the army estimates there are, including reliefs, 22,462 men and officers of the regular army in Great Britain, cavalry and infantry; and it is for mature consideration, whether the sums expended for barracks for that number of troops, are not too large for this year, and have been much too large in past years. The sums voted by estimate for barrack expenses have been for Great Britain—

For 1818,.....	£ 99,100
1819,.....	123,500
1820,.....	241,000
1821,.....	137,500
1822,.....	121,600

reduced by Mr. Hume's amendment to 111,600

The following is the estimate submitted to Parliament on Friday :—

Estimate of the sums that may be required for the Service of the Barrack Department in Great Britain in the year 1822.

Barrack-masters' expenditures,.....	£15,000
Salaries and allowances to ditto, their deputies, store-keepers, and Barrack sergeants,	27,000
Rents,	6,000
Lodging money to officers,	2,000
Pensions and allowances,.....	12,000
Barrack-office established and contingencies,.....	17,000
Alterations and repairs of buildings,.....	60,600

£139,600

Deduct for yearly receipts of the Barrack-office, for sale of barracks, rents of canteens, &c., and receipt by Barrack-masters for damages, &c. by the troops, and condemned stores, ashes, old straw, &c.....

18,000

£121,600

The charge of 27,000l. for salaries to Barrack-masters is very large indeed, and when the list of the barracks and the pay to each of the Barrack-masters and Sergeants is given, which we shall do at an early opportunity, it will be seen how many useless barracks are kept up. There were 100 permanent Barracks and Barrack-masters' establishments, and for temporary barracks last years, of which Mr. Arbuthnot announced that three or four are to be given up this year. The chance of so great a number of barracks being ever wanted is so distant, that if such sums as 60,000l. and 70,000l. a-year are to be expended, to keep them in repair, we think the recommendation given from the Opposition benches, to sell and dismantle all the wooden and out-of-the-way barracks, deserves serious consideration, for many of them are kept up, we have no doubt, to serve political purposes.

Mr. Hume pressed the appointment of Barrack-masters from the half-pay officers, to save the half-pay, or that the pay as barrack-master should be reduced from 15s. 6d., 10s., and 7s. 6d. per day, which the greater number receive, exclusive of coals and candles, house or house rent, &c., to 3s. or 5s. in addition to their army half-pay, which would be an ample allowance. If the present rates of pay in time of war, with barracks always full of troops, were sufficient, it is not unreasonable, as Mr. Hume suggested, to reduce their rates to half, or less, seeing there is little or nothing to do at present. From this reduction, 13,000l. or 15,000l. would be immediately saved, and also a great part of the other items of charge, of coals, candles, &c. Every barrack-master is allowed coals and candles for one room, and many for two, which is an enormous charge to the country. At Aberdeen, for example, the first on the list, there is a barrack-master at 215l. 10s. pay and allowances, and a barrack-sergeant at 54l. 18s. although there are only two or three companies of troops there. The barrack-master is allowed 266 bushels and a half of coals, and 106lb. and a half of candles in the year. The barrack-sergeant is also allowed 133 bushels and a quarter of coals, and 53lb. and a quarter of candles.

Nothing can be more extravagant than the whole of the barrack-establishment, beginning with the Board of Management in London, whose expenses are 17,000l. a year!!

It was stated that many of the barrack-masters were civilians, and resided at a distance from the barracks they had charge of; and yet the same pay and allowances were given them. At Modbury, the barrack-master, Dr. Marshall, has 165l. 17s. 6d. pay and house rent, but lives at Totnes, 12 miles distant; he draws from the public stores an allowance of 266 bushels and a half of coals, and 106lb. and a half of candles, as stated on the public return. There is also a barrack-sergeant who receives 46l. 4s. 8d. as pay, and 133 bushels of coals, and 53lb. of candles. In the same way Mr. Roughhead, who is an ironmonger at Haddington, is barrack-master of Peirshill barracks, twelve miles distant, and which he visits only now and then on his way to Edinburgh. He draws 214l. for pay and house rent, although he does not live in the barracks or near them; and he also draws 266 bushels of coals, and 106lb. of candles, although he lives at Haddington. Unless we look at these enormous allowances to 104 barracks, some more, others less, we cannot account for the large expenditure and waste of public money. The profusion will be evident, when it is seen by the public returns, that the charge of barrack-masters and barrack-sergeants at Windsor is 501l. 7s. 9d. in pay and allowances, and that they also receive 799 bushels and a half of coals, and 319lb. and a half of candles, at the public expense every year.

State of Ireland.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

I have before me THE MORNING CHRONICLE of 30th ultimo, in which I observe a paragraph said to be quoted from a pamphlet recently published by Ridgway, entitled, "Reflections on the state of Ireland in the Nineteenth Century."

It is a debt, a duty, which you owe to the Protestants of Ireland, and a penance which you should impose upon yourself for having published such an article, to give it the most speedy contradiction in your power, resting assured that it is a most atrocious, malignant, and malicious fabrication, the grossness of which can only be equalled by its absurdity. In Ireland, a work containing such a passage could not be published, for nobody would believe it. Ten to one is known to be the proportion which the Catholics bear to the Protestants here; in the "Catholic districts," that proportion is increased tenfold, or perhaps more. Who, then, but madmen would think of entering into such a plot of extermination, and who but madmen which few of the lower order of Irish are) would believe it. Had the author of the Reflections stated that on one or two occasions the direct reverse had taken place; he would have told truth, but unfortunately truth is not the object of search at present. Even civilised and enlightened England seems to pursue delusion as a treasure, and to hunt after self-deception, as eagerly as children chase a butterfly. Liberty is the cant (for it is no more than a cant) of the day, to take the children's bread and cast it to the dogs, is looked upon as a mark of it by many who ought to be better informed. In the instance before me, it has taken another turn, and with lavish profusion, has wasted upon the Catholics of Ireland, terrors which they never felt, and fears which never had a foundation except in the imagination of the author.

I am, Sir, your's, &c,

HIBERNICUS.

Dublin, June 3, 1822.

DEATHS.

At St. Andrew's, on the 28th of May, Mr. William Bruce, student of divinity.

At Maybole, on the 21st of May, Mr. Hutchison, relict of Hugh Hutchison, Esq. of Southfield.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 345 —

Friend of Mr. Burckhardt.

In the BULL of yesterday, another Writer has entered the Lists, under the Signature of "A FRIEND TO MR. BURCKHARDT." The Letter which that Writer encloses to the BULL, is a Copy of one addressed to us on the 23rd of last month, with the word "PRIVATE" on the Envelope,—though, had it not borne that distinctive mark, we should have very readily printed it in our own pages. In conformity with the apparent wish of the Writer that the Correspondence should be considered strictly private, we placed the same distinctive mark on our Reply also, which bore the word "PRIVATE" on the Envelope, though we should have as readily printed it for all the world to see, as have sent it to its individual address.

The request made in the Letter alluded to was this: that having stated the circulation of Mr. Burckhardt's Paper of Accusations to have taken place at the very time that he was writing the most kind and friendly Letters, whereas the Writer knew, of his own knowledge, that such Paper had not been circulated till some time after that friendly Correspondence had ceased, we should take the earliest occasion to correct this, in such terms as might remove the impression it was likely to have produced.

In the true spirit of a desire not to aggravate by any means a case which in our opinion needed no exaggerated colouring, and believing that such Paper might not have been circulated at so early a date as was apparently to be inferred from a paragraph of Mr. Babington's Letter, we inserted in the JOURNAL of the very next day, an article which really went farther in a conciliatory spirit than we could have ever consented to do, but for the feeling that it is always desirable and even agreeable to lessen as much as possible the weight of all that may press unfavourably on the memory of the dead.

The article having appeared, and the Writer on whose information and at whose request it was written and inserted, remaining silent for a whole month, we naturally conceived that he was satisfied, and accordingly regarded his communication and our reply as strictly confidential as the mark "PRIVATE" on the Envelope seemed to indicate, and therefore (and for that reason only) made no further use whatever of their contents.

Seeing, however, that this mark has not been sufficient to secure them from publication in the BULL: and also that the reason assigned for agitating the question further is that we did not comply with the justice of the request, and did not remove as was asked of us the impressions likely to be made by the consideration that the circulated Paper of Accusations and the friendly Letters were contemporaneous and therefore partaking of duplicity; it appears to us that the Writer cannot have seen what we did write; and supposing it possible that that this particular Sheet (Oct. 24, page 745) may have escaped the particular observation of others also, we shall reprint it in small type here. It was as follows:

LATE MR. BURCKHARDT.

In the JOURNAL of the 15th of August last, in introducing among the Documents there printed, a Letter of Mr. Babington to his Brother, defending Mr. Buckingham from certain accusations of the late Mr. Burckhardt, it is said that these accusations were circulated in Egypt at the very time that the Individual against whom they were directed was receiving the most kind and friendly Letters from the author of the accusations in question. This assertion was founded on the apparent meaning of the last paragraph of the Letter to which it was an introduction, and on a belief in its perfect accuracy.

We have since, however, been put in possession of information to which we readily give credit, tending to shew that whatever changes might have existed in Mr. Burckhardt's mind, or whatever might have been the nature of his private conferences or conversations up to the period of his last kind and friendly Letter to Mr. Buckingham, written from Cairo to Alexandria, the "Paper" in which these accusations were embodied and circulated throughout Egypt and Syria, was not drawn up or made public until some time (a month or two) after the date of the friendly Letters before mentioned. We are further informed, from the same source, that the change in Mr. Burckhardt's sentiments from esteem to enmity, was occasioned by his having had the perusal of several Letters from Syria written by Mr. Buckingham to different

friends in Egypt, coupled with rumours from England about the same period, and relating to the same person.

Supposing this statement to be correct,—and we have no reason to doubt its accuracy, since we never knew the exact date of the Paper in question,—and regarding the allegations, whether true or false, as having been given with a conviction of their accuracy on the mind of the person uttering them, who, however, in either case must have had the greater portion of the rumours adverted to through indirect channels,—it takes off so much of the inexplicable duplicity which seemed to attach to the conduct complained of, as to change its nature from criminal and wilful hypocrisy, to merely the inconsiderate propagation of charges against an absent individual, many of which he could have no possible means of proving, or even knowing whether they were true or not.

It affords us a degree of satisfaction therefore to do this act of justice to Mr. Burckhardt's memory; by thus lessening, to the extent of our power, the weight of the impression which the first view of this transaction must necessarily have made.

In justice to ourselves, however, we must add, that great as has been the injury which we have received from the circulation of these accusations, during the period of a whole year before we knew of their existence or had any opportunity afforded us of explanation or reply, we should never have sought retaliation by publicity, were it not that the attempt of Mr. Bankes to embody the charges of Mr. Burckhardt with his own, and adding the weight of his name and authority to give additional force to the odium which he endeavoured to affix to our name and character, obliged us in self-defence, to shew on what a slender foundation such charges rested. Whether we have done that successfully or not, the world will judge. It was never our wish or intention to recriminate even where we had just grounds for so doing, but merely to defend ourselves from undeserved aspersions; and no more was said of others than was thought necessary to the ends of justice and self-exculpation.

The Letter of Mr. Babington serves to prove—as far as his unqualified denial can do—that much of what was contained in the "Paper" of Mr. Burckhardt, relating to their conversations, was untrue: and some parts he considered must have been wilfully so. We are disposed to hope that it might have been otherwise. Every portion of the accusations which related to transactions in England, (and which Mr. Burckhardt could only have heard from rumour and thro' indirect channels) was however proved, during Mr. Babington's stay in England, to have been false; though these were couched in terms as harsh and as positive as other parts of the Paper, and circulated with the same publicity. At whatever date, therefore, this Paper was given to the world, its containing accusations calculated to injure an absent person, the greater portion of which accusations were subsequently proved to be unfounded in truth, is sufficient at least to attach great blame to the person embodying and circulating them. But as we before observed, we rejoice as much as any one could possibly do, at the opportunity afforded us to remove any portion of error that is capable of correction; and having always regarded Mr. Burckhardt as one of the most promising Travellers of the age, and long esteemed him as a Man, our regret at any change of sentiment, more particularly when arising from misapprehension and error, is only heightened by this association. We lament that he did not live to prosecute his intended discoveries, as well as to be convinced, as we believe he would have been had his life been spared, of his having yielded too readily to false impressions when we are satisfied he would have promptly avowed his conviction.

Now, we ask, could any thing be written in a more conciliatory tone and spirit than this? Or could any Writer who had seen this, and remained silent a month, after having originally taken the proper mode of a direct address to the person to whom he wished to communicate information respecting his Friend, have been at a loss to state his dissatisfaction in a manner that should bring the question to a speedy issue? The objection, if any really existed, to the tenor of this article, might have been made on the day of its appearance, or within a very short time after, and the discussion closed while the subject was sufficiently fresh on the public mind for them to have understood all the bearings of it; instead of reviving points discussed before, and making a Controversy interminable, since there is no one portion of the whole that we might not be called on in this manner, day after day, to weary all our readers by going over again, so that the dispute might last as long as the JOHN BULL retained its existence.

There is a new point, however, mentioned by the last Writer in the BULL, to which great importance is evidently attached, and which, as it is there stated, appears certainly a contradiction. For this reason we deem it our duty to notice it particularly.

In the JOURNAL of August 15, p. 630, col. 2, the following enumeration is briefly made of the Accusations of Mr. Burckhardt:

"First, That I had persuaded Mr. Babington to go to England overland, for the purpose of getting him to take me with him, and having my expences paid. Secondly, That I had given him Letters to pretended Friends of mine in London, who knew nothing of me whatever. And Thirdly, That I had deserted my Wife and Children who were dependent on Charity for subsistence." It is added, "These were the leading points of a written Paper, circulated by Mr. Burckhardt, with these words at the head 'On Buckingham,' a copy of which I could never obtain even a sight of, tho' it was seen by persons who can vouch for such a Paper having been written, and among these my Friend Mr. Babington, who had once heard it read to him, and was indignant at finding his name unjustly used in it as an authority for calumnies of which he had never before heard."

In opposition to this, the Writer states that this Paper was seen by Mr. Buckingham, in April 1817, at Bombay, and given by him to the Writer to read.

Whatever cause may have led to the confused manner of expression in which it is stated, that a copy of the Paper we could never obtain a sight of, whether it was the haste of writing, the haste of reading, or one of the errors arising from the haste of getting the Sheets through the Press, it is impossible at this time to ascertain. When it is considered that the whole Defence against the QUARTERLY REVIEW, including Documentary Evidence and all, making upwards of 20 close printed pages, was written at night, after the current business of the day (always enough to occupy us fully) was at an end, and was got out under all the disadvantages of an Indian printing establishment, in the short space of two days; that alone might account for a much greater error, from any or all of the concurring accidents arising from such hurry. It must be clear, however, to every one who consults the context, that it could never have been meant to say that we never saw the Paper in question. We have some recollection that the Paper was shewn to several persons besides ourselves, though not permitted to be copied, indeed the accusations were so many and so various that it would have been no easy task to have done so, and this ambiguous expression about not obtaining a sight of a copy might have been originally written or meant for the assertion that no copy was kept of it; particularly as in the very next line it is implied that though no attested copy was now at hand to be produced, yet its existence did not depend on the testimony of one single individual, since several had seen it who could vouch for such a Paper having been written—and among others Mr. Babington himself had heard it read to him. If any thing further were necessary to shew that the ambiguity must have been accidental and unintentional, it would be this, that in the second paragraph of Mr. Babington's Letter, which immediately follows the very passage objected to, he says "I am in possession of Mr. Buckingham's Answer to Sheik Ibrahim, and the consequent Reply of the latter. The Paper 'on Buckingham' was once read to me, but I have it not at hand, which I regret, because I shall not be able perhaps, from memory, to state all that might occur to me on a deliberate examination of the accusations."

As it is not easy to imagine an Answer to a Paper that one had never seen, it must be clear to every candid mind, that the intention was to state that no copy had ever been retained; but indeed, the substance of the whole of the Discussion implies that such Paper had been seen and answered in detail, which was really the fact, and which there could have been no object in concealing; since it still remains true, that that Paper had been circulated over Egypt, Syria, and Persia, and reached Bombay before we had any opportunity of seeing it, or defending ourselves from its aspersions, either to our friends or to the world.

As to the Paper itself, Mr. Babington's Reply to it is so full and so able, that any person who is not satisfied with that, would be satisfied with no argument or evidence that could be produced, though we have abundance of both, if we thought so lightly of the time and judgment of our Readers as to think it neces-

sary to go half a dozen times over a moral demonstration before they could comprehend it, or before they could be convinced.

The "FRIEND TO MR. BURCKHARDT" says also that he not only saw this Original Paper, but the remarkable Letter from Mr. Wedderburn and Mr. Erskine which enclosed it, delicacy forbidding their delivering it personally. If he means to infer any thing from this, it must be intended to be that they were not satisfied. Candour, however, might have induced him to add that up to the latest period of which he has any knowledge of those Gentlemen, their friendly sentiments towards us, as well as their kind interest in our behalf, had undergone, no change. It is really very painful thus to see the names of those who have been no parties in the dispute brought forward in a public Print, and inferences drawn from the use of such names probably to their disadvantage. But when they are arrayed against an individual, to whom they have shown a very opposite disposition from that of hostility, one cannot well permit such an impression to pass unremoved: and we have only to ask their indulgent forgiveness for appearing to warrant the use their names at all. While on this subject, we may mention that in stating the Letter of Mr. Bankes to have been brought from Egypt by Mr. Hobhouse, it was not intended to convey an idea that he was in any sense a party to the dispute. The original had been sent by the Ship in which Mr. Hobhouse came to Bombay, and he was requested to take a duplicate, which came of course at the same time; but Mr. Hobhouse, finding that a contrary impression to that conveyed in the Letter existed among his Friends here, had no desire to make use of it, and delivered it to Mr. Palmer only at his urgent request, as a means of verifying the hand writing which it was desirable to substantiate, as we had already entered on the task of refuting its contents. In like manner also, Mr. Hobhouse was in no sense concerned in any subsequent examination of any papers testified by those who signed them: and his name appeared as that of the person who had brought a certain Letter from Mr. Bankes to India, only because an exact transcript was made of the Notarial Form of designating the several Papers and Letters referred to.

To return from this digression, to the "FRIEND OF MR. BURCKHARDT." In addition to his statement that we had seen the original Paper of Mr. Burckhardt, and the Letter in which it was enclosed by Mr. Wedderburn and Mr. Erskine, (whose upright and friendly conduct throughout we can never sufficiently praise), he adds that he saw also the Answer to it and Sheik Ibrahim's Reply. This last, he delivered at Bombay during our absence from that place; and in this he says Sheik Ibrahim explained away any apparent inconsistency in his own conduct, which letter, he adds, we can produce.

How this last fact can be known to the Writer, we are not aware. It is a matter of wonder to ourselves even, that we have been able to produce so much as we have done, from time to time; for most of these papers and letters have traversed the Deserts of Arabia, the Red Sea, and been round the Cape to England and back again. Some of them have been lost, others are rendered imperfect and illegible; and we have neither the original Paper of Mr. Burckhardt nor a copy even of his Reply. If we had, we should have no objection whatever to produce them to any one wishing to see them for their individual satisfaction, as every portion of them were so capable of refutation. But even if we had them, it would be a trial of the patience and good nature of our readers to print them and comment on them in our pages, to which we could hardly expect them to submit.

Fortunately, however, Mr. Babington includes them ALL and acknowledges having seen them all when he began to write his Refutation; for in the 24 paragraph of his Letter he uses these express words, "I am in possession of Mr. Buckingham's Answer to Sheik Ibrahim, and the consequent Reply of the latter." This, then, was the close of all that passed; and what were the opinions of Mr. Erskine, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Babington, and others who had seen them all, need hardly be mentioned. Those of the last are to be seen in his own ex-

cellent and friendly Letter, to which the reader may turn at page 630 of the JOURNAL, if he desires to read it again. We can add, that however the "FRIEND OF MR. BURCKHARDT" may think and feel on this subject, and we regret that he or any other man should think and feel otherwise than favorably, we retain among the greatest consolations of life, the good opinion and esteem of those to whom the whole of these transactions were most intimately known, and with that and an approving conscience we are content. It is only because of our attaching a weight and a respect to the statement and opinions of a person ready to avow himself and stamp his assertions with the sanction of his name, that we have gone into such length upon this more than twice-told tale. We honor the motive of any man who espouses the cause of his real friend; however we may disapprove of the mode or the matter of his argument. But no such consideration is due to the pretended "FRIEND OF MR. BANKES," who set out with endeavouring to create a false impression, and stamping a name with the blackest infamy, which he has not been able even to tarnish by his subsequent laboured and sophistical attempts. If all the names of all the respectable men in India were given him, he would say "I don't believe you," and there his argument would end. It is of no importance whatever, either to us or to the world, what such a man thinks. If he were to say we had committed a murder in Ireland some fifteen years ago; or robbed a caravan between Damascus and Aleppo; or assert any thing else, we could only deny it: for proof of innocence would be impossible. As, however, even denial would be too great a condescension to one who sets out with the assassin-like purpose of ruining another's good name, we shall treat him as most men must think he deserves, with the most perfect indifference and contempt.

We have shewn from the very commencement of our labours, our readiness on all occasions to meet every species of public controversy, on all matters fairly of a public nature; and since our private history has now become of sufficient importance to be considered a public question also, and almost of interest enough to maintain a public Paper to analyze and misconstrue it at every stage, for the information of the "enlightened" inhabitants of India, we have not shrunk even from that; but repelled every accusation that we had the means of repelling (for some it would not be possible for any man to disprove except by his bare assertion,) and explained whatever might have been demanded of us as requiring an explanation, in a manner that has appeared to many as shewing even a greater readiness to submit to a scrutiny on every act, word, or deed for a long series of years, than could be demanded of any man who was not actually placed as a criminal at the bar of justice, to be tried for his life. We believe, indeed, that such a species of inquisition would not be tolerated against any other person than an Editor of a Paper: and taking the evil with the good, this appears to be the price that the Conductor of the JOURNAL must pay for his outstripping his rivals and being before them in the race for public favor and success. The respectable portion of the community, must, however, sooner or later, get tired and disgusted with this species of rancorous personal warfare, and as no Paper can live long without their decided and cordial support, we look to time and the progressive influence of honorable feeling and good sense, as the sure means of gradually wiping away this blemish from the Indian Press.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, NOVEMBER 25, 1822.

	BUY	SFL	LL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 20	8	20 0
Unremittable ditto,	14	0	13 12
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821, }	30	0	28 0
Ditto, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,	19	0	27 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April,	27	0	26 0
Bank Shares,	5200	0	5000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	206	0	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.			
Government Bills, Discount,			at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent,			

Reply to An Admirer of the Ser.

Si foret in terris—rideret Democritus.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The DAK man has just delivered the JOURNAL of the 7th instant, two columns of which are filled with the second Letter of 'AN ADMIRER,' and I most willingly give him his meed of praise for making others laugh, of which he seems so particularly desirous, for I have read his production to a few friends, who happen to be with me, and their obstreperous mirth occasioned by it, almost deprives me of the power to write; had Democritus been alive he would, I am sure (as my motto declares) have been made his sides ache; but to the letter, to which (at least such parts as I understand), I beg to reply, trusting to your acknowledged impartiality for insertion.

I can make out by the first paragraph (subsisting of for and), that AN ADMIRER had no other view in penning his first Letter, than to show the Writers of whom he spoke that they were noticed by one of the community, a very laudable motive truly, and I dare say we all appreciate it as we ought; but it is rather unfortunate for 'AN ADMIRER,' that his statements are, in a slight degree, contradictory, for, if I interpret his words rightly (and I own I doubt my capability of doing so) he declares in concluding the 2d paragraph of his first Letter, (which I so highly and deservedly extolled before) that he wrote as he thought, exposure was only required to bring upon the writings to which he alludes abhorrence and contempt—this is consistency!!!

As for the second paragraph of AN ADMIRER's last Letter, it savours, as did that of the first, of the clouds, and is too high, Sir, for my comprehension; let, therefore, some one of the host of friends whom AN ADMIRER has kindly bestowed upon me,—some Longinus versed in the sublime, take upon himself the labour (and a greater one was not in the twelve of Hercules) of unravelling it.

In the latter part of the third paragraph of AN ADMIRER's Letter he says he thinks "he smells a rat"—this is not at all improbable, for a rat, Sir, is a very foolish animal, and is often allured by some tempting bait into a trap, where he cannot enjoy, what he has been so anxious to possess; this, perhaps, is the case with AN ADMIRER, for he has run head-long into a controversy where he seems to cut but a sorry figure, but where

— "with a weight of skull

Furious he drives, precipitately dull,"

For the bait, I have only to say, that AN ADMIRER has given me no reason to suppose the conjecture I made in my former letter (as to his being induced to write, for the purpose of ingratiating himself with his Fair One) is erroneous, and his perfumes may, for what I know, resemble the smell of the animal alluded to; so by "smelling a rat," he probably means himself, if not, and he intends by it to say his supposition of my being a Doctor is correct. I cannot give him much credit for his penetration, for I am so far of a contrary profession to that of Esculapius (and I suppose he means a Doctor of Physic), that it is often the work of mine to do the mischief which it is the duty of his to repair.—Now for the fourth paragraph:

AN ADMIRER in saying so much on the few words "I wish he had chosen a shorter name," continued in a parenthesis in my last, clearly evinces a paucity of argument, and as for my qualification, to stand as God-Father to 'AN ADMIRER' on account of my capability of making him a proficient in the "vulgar tongue," I am willing to leave it to any one, who will take the trouble to read his letters and mine, to judge which of us excels in that point.

AN ADMIRER then asks me what "I take the good people in Calcutta to be?" Why truly when I answered his former letter I did not think of good people in Calcutta at all, nor did I know that the inimitable production, to which I was replying, was penned in Calcutta, for I happen to be some hundreds of miles

from that famous City, and perhaps in a few days more shall be double the distance.

I now go on (passing by the intermediate puerilities of AN ADMIRER) to where he says he is sorry that I have yet to learn, that "attacking an unprotected female is unmanly; vilifying her infamous" &c. Who in God's name has attacked or vilified an unprotected female? I fancy that this ADMIRER is, (notwithstanding his denial) somewhat Quixotic, for he certainly imagines what no one else ever dreamt of. If he calls expressing an opinion on the frailties of the sex, "vilifying," why shall I not try to convince him of the contrary, such an opinion is too paradoxical to need argument for its confutation; he (AN ADMIRER) desires me to look over the pages of the JOURNAL, calls my attention to sundry letters, and then tells me to say "unblushingly" (how pretty) "that the vituperations are not indecent, disgusting, and without foundation generally." I do say (not unblushingly for the very conviction makes me blush), and every day's experience tends more strongly to confirm me in my opinion.

AN ADMIRER then says (after begging leave to dock the entail of my name and substitute for the whole a part or an abbreviation with some more of the vulgar tongue) that he can prove by a syllogistic argument that there is a nearer relation between YACOB TONSON and myself than a similarity of style, opinions, and sentiments. Now although AN ADMIRER was ever was so well versed in logic, even as the good old knight (and we are told that

He'd run in debt by disputation,
And pay with ratiocination;
All this by syllogism true,
In mood and figure, he would do.")

he would be at some trouble to find a syllogism that could bear him out in his conjecture.

AN ADMIRER says that he has the satisfaction (being in the clouds) of knowing he is as nearer heaven in pursuit of a good action as I am near a worse plan in furtherance of a detestable one:—very civil this;—however, my being where he describes does not exactly depend on the *ipse dixit* of AN ADMIRER, although he he has assumed that which remains to be proved, or at least which it does not become this logician so unhesitatingly to assert, viz. that my pursuit is a detestable one, for my ostensible motive, at any rate, is to elicit truth, and as every little helps (excuse the homeliness of the proverb) to produce a reformation. AN ADMIRER declares I asserted that woman has no virtues. Did I make such an assertion? I wonder if AN ADMIRER can say so unblushingly; if he can, I pity him, for it is untrue. I know (and I never said to the contrary) that she has many, and I dare say that some women may approach as near perfection as the same number of men; indeed, if I choose, I could delineate the character of a woman (a Spinster too) at this very station, who possesses in the highest degree all the virtues which would do honor to either sex, and what is still more extraordinary, she has as many personal charms as would have served to turn the heads of a dozen women of the general stamp, but recollect this is an exception, and most women fall as far below her in excellency as AN ADMIRER's letter does below common sense: I could not draw a wider contrast. When AN ADMIRER says that I cannot know but he may be a woman, I suppose he wishes to excite my compassion, but it "won't do," not because the letter is free from nonsense, but because it abounds too much in the vulgar tongue: what a happy expression!

AN ADMIRER then says my "concluding sentence shows that my opinion of woman is that of a sensualist." Now the latter part of that sentence (to which he evidently alludes) is a quotation from Shakespear, (from memory I'll allow as I have not his works by me,) but I suppose that that author is too sensual for "AN ADMIRER" ever to have read; however, I fancy it must be by one of his syllogisms that he can prove me to be a sensualist.

I am obliged to AN ADMIRER for the information he gives me regarding the gratification I am likely to experience "about Ajmeer;" however, as my taste does not lie in that way (I mean

in the pleasures to which he alludes) the knowledge which he has probably got by experience, and which he so kindly and decently—(O tempora! O mores!)—imparts, is entirely thrown away upon me.

Your Correspondent says, he hopes for my credit, that the Printer has made a mistake, in spelling *Dulcinea*, *Dulciana*, now I heartily thank AN ADMIRER for his solicitude on account of my credit, but beg to tell him, the mistake is as likely to be mine as the Printer's, and that I might, in the hurry of writing, have committed this heinous offence against orthography; but whether I did or not, AN ADMIRER must be much at a loss for something to say, when he notices a thing of the kind, as he can hardly suppose me ignorant of the proper way of spelling *Dulcinea*, *proprium est stultitie aliorum vitia cernere, obliuisci suorum*—and if AN ADMIRER will take the trouble to reperuse his letter, he will find mistakes and gross ones too, in the orthography and grammar; with the most unpardonable tautology (or if he cannot, I will point them out to him), which I would not have deigned to mention had not "AN ADMIRER" strained at the gnat of *Dulciana*.

AN ADMIRER does me the honor to say that I have "identified myself as leader of my party, by standing forth as its champion." I am infinitely obliged to him, but must disclaim all title to so conspicuous a station, especially as I should have for an opponent (unless he leaves the field, of which more anon) one who thunders out a sentence so furious as *hoc manus inimici Tyranniz*.—How extremely appropriate!

Now for AN ADMIRER's last paragraph, which he begins by saying he will leave the field to me. I cannot but feel most deeply sensible of this new instance of AN ADMIRER's gracious consideration, and that, on two accounts, first because he gives me a better opinion, (and I like to think well of people,) of his sense than I before entertained, and secondly, he brings to mind the tricks of a wily old acquaintance, a story of whom is extremely applicable to AN ADMIRER. My aforesaid acquaintance used frequently to make bets, which, if he was likely to lose, he evaded by declaring he meant differently to what had been understood. On the score of our intimacy, I one day took the liberty of expostulating with him rather freely on the subject; he replied by asking me this question,—“When you get your foot in a hole; what do you do?” Mr. ADMIRER, when you get into a controversy and lose yourself, what do you do? You leave the field to your antagonist!

As I never expect (for various reasons) to be at the head of a family, AN ADMIRER's hypothetical admonition (in the shape of a hope) is useless, and I can assure AN ADMIRER that I have faith enough humbly to expect that I shall escape the dreadful punishment he appears so anxious I should undergo, though his enigmatical manner of expressing himself on that point is rather far-fetched.

As I am at a great distance from Calcutta, and shall in a very short time be at a much greater, telling AN ADMIRER who I am, could be of little use, as I suppose he would hardly be Quixotic enough to leave the good people in his part of the world to search for adventures; but I beg to tell him, that notwithstanding his insinuation about "cowardly concealment" (which, by the way, is extremely good from one who is himself concealed), I should have no objection to argue the subject with him in propria persona, leaving him his choice of using syllogisms or any other weapon. I will not add to a letter already too long (for which I beg to apologize) but trust that the strict impartiality which your Editorial duty demands, and by which you have always been guided, will insure the insertion of these remarks from

Your obedient Servant,

B ———, Nov. 14, 1822.

UNUS IN TURBA.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	1 10
Evening,	1 36

[Signing Stamps.]

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It appears that some of the Merchants and others are very angry with Gentleman in the Service for stepping out of their line and engaging in buying and selling. I conceive this to be objectionable. I have however some respect for the character of a Merchant, as his business requires great abilities and a knowledge of the world, but what I have to speak of requires neither. I allude to the art of Signing Stamps, which is merely mechanical, and what any man who has the use of his fingers can do. For the authentication of Stamped Papers, it is only necessary that the person should be able to sign his name. It may be a proper employment for those who have nothing else to do, and might therefore be left to people not in the Service. The greatest objection I can make to its being done by Company's Servants, is, that many of them look down upon those who are not in the Civil List, and consider them as inferior beings, and yet I have been told that some of them have thought it advantageous to Sign Stamps, though enjoying large salaries. I believe it is not a very profitable employment at present, so that those who do it can make but a paltry addition to their income, and the anxiety of any one to sign a great number of papers must probably prevent him from paying sufficient attention to business of importance.

K.

Lord Byron as a Moralist.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

When the opinion of the Public as to any man's talents or capacity has risen to a certain height, it seems almost that he may sit down satisfied that whatever he says or writes will thenceforward only add to his repute. Thus, when Doctor Tytler (who tho' his ardor may sometimes carry him too far is really a man of genius) writes on any subject, it is received with distrust by all who do not judge for themselves; and vice versa, any thing, whether poetry or not, coming from the pen of Lord Byron, meets with such unbounded applause, that it appears a presumption to dissent from it; though, as CALAMUS (in your JOURNAL of October 16th), says, it may be only "*contemptible egotism and silly veracity.*"

As an admirer of that sort of courage which can stem such a torrent, I beg to bring CALAMUS's essay once more to the notice of your readers; because I think its spirit and truth deserve imitation; not only in this instance of his Lordship, but in many other cases where a great reputation has been undeservedly gained. It is criticism, without wearing any air of malicious detraction.

Deserving however as I think it, I cannot concur in that part of it where he says Lord Byron has "*made himself eminent as an Immoralist.*" I think his Lordship's philosophy susceptible of a better interpretation; and to denounce him at once as an Immoralist is certainly rather the way to irritate and enrage him against, than to soften and attach him towards, his species. I confess myself an enthusiastic admirer of his poetry, and on that account perhaps am apt to regard him with partiality in toto.

A charge of immorality may indeed be brought against Byron on the following grounds: that while conscious of the fascinating power of his poetry, he makes it the vehicle of sentiments subversive of virtuous conduct. That however just, the views he has taken of mankind may be, still the interests of society require that they should be considered false; that at least they should be kept secret; but that Byron lays them bare, and gives them as much publicity as possible. That tho' the pages of other authors are perhaps more indecent, they are not so dangerous, because they rather disgust than strike at the heart: that Byron's poems are so many love letters to the sex: that he addresses our wives, our sisters, our daughters, on their weakest side, the passion of Love; which he paints in such enchanting colors that his impurity is overlooked or even justified; that incest, adultery, robbery, murder, appear in all the seductive

forms of tenderness, ardour, constancy, loftiness of soul and heroic courage; that after he had exhausted himself in making vice attractive, he gave his poetry that character best fitted to make virtue ridiculous: that it was never mentioned but to be sneered at; that having shewn how amiable a woman might be without chastity, he proceeded to insinuate how often the fairest appearances of it were mere shadows: that in short his Lordship's poems may be considered a systematic course of seduction, and he may be said to have exhausted all the arts of a polished and practised seducer, to mislead the judgments and corrupt the hearts, of his simple and unguarded country women.

But on the other hand there are many who will look on Byron in a better light: they will say that he may disclaim all this immorality, since it is not his own; that Schiller and many other German authors are the founders of this mode of blending vice with virtue: that these were so much approved, that they were translated into English and warmly patronized by all ranks, long before Lord Byron appeared: that against these authors there is no such hue and cry; that with regard to his altering the character of his poetry, and his sneers at virtue in later works, they are in reality sneers not at virtue, but at that overweening confidence which trusts to its own strength for its preservation: that his poems are a beacon to warn us to fly from temptations which the weakness of our nature renders irresistible; and that in this light Byron has the justest pretensions to the character of a Moralist.

Such is the contrariety of opinions that may and will be entertained of Lord Byron. I have not yet read his "*Cain*," but granting the moral to be what CALAMUS thinks it, still the doctrine will be found taught by others who wrote prior to his Lordship. Forsyth, in his principles of moral science, advances something very like it, when he says that in relation to the Divine Being, there can be no such thing as crime; besides, is there not the ancient and as yet unrefuted doctrine of Predestination?

The Reviewer (as CALAMUS remarks) has certainly not hit upon the antidote to Byron's poison, if poison it be; indeed the whole article seems a sort of mouthpiece poetical prosing, which we are rather to interpret than understand: the only antidote I can imagine to this direful poison, is knowledge of mankind, and observation of the consequences it would produce were it generally received; while Byron assumes that virtue and honor exist but in appearance, it is folly to say to the patient "*listen to their accents!*" But the truth is there is no poison in the case; we may admire Byron's poetry, but we choose philosophy for ourselves.

I entirely agree with CALAMUS as to Lord Byron's talents for Politics; perhaps no learned man in England is less qualified to discuss them, and he certainly mistakes his forte when he engages in them: indeed, I question whether any eminent poet ever shone out of his own particular line; but of all other poets, Lord Byron (who never yet drew and seems incapable of drawing any character which does not bear marks of his own features), is the least fitted for politics. The deep observation and cool calculating temper that forms the politician, seems incompatible with the quick feeling, the fire, the frenzy of the poet.

But CALAMUS's Essay is too favorable an opportunity to be lost: the servility and incapability of the redoubtable Reviewer is made manifest: this is the true plebeian soul, that can fawn on the man whom he once with as little discrimination sought to depress. Lord Byron has now unlimited credit for every kind of ability: his words "*mighty and memorable*" on all occasions. I have no doubt the suppleness of this polite gentleman will lead him to discover in time, that Lord Byron is as superior as a Divine, as he is as a Politician and Moralist! His Review is mighty and memorable; I hope it will not be forgot; and it will not, if there is one Englishman of talents, who justly appreciates the spirit that ought to guide works, which from their notoriety all over Europe, are now become either an honor or a disgrace to the British nation.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
YACOOB TONSON.

Indo-Britons.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

After the many favors I have experienced from you, I feel considerable reluctance to again occupy so largely the columns of your useful Paper, with matter entirely relative to that class of British Subjects to which I belong: but your liberality encourages me to hope, that you do not consider any thing foreign to your excellent JOURNAL which can, in any measure, improve the condition and promote the happiness, of a single child of our common Parent. I am therefore emboldened to solicit a place in your ASIATIC SHEET, for the accompanying *Introduction* to a *Compilation* entitled TRACTS, LETTERS, PAPERS, &c. *relative to INDO-BRITONS*, which has been in the Press for some months past; and of which, 128 pages have already been struck off. I expect the *Compilation* will be got through the Press, by the end of the current year: and I am desirous of taking advantage of your widely-circulated JOURNAL, to acquaint my countrymen, throughout the Provinces of British India, of the circumstance; that such as are anxious to possess a copy of the Work, may be supplied with it by application to your much obliged and humble Servant,

Calcutta, Nov. 18, 1822.

JNO. FRAS. SANDYS.

INTRODUCTION.

This *Compilation* is principally intended to perpetuate the opinions already advanced, on the subject of ameliorating the condition of Indo-Britons; by conserving, in a collected form, the different Pamphlets which have lately been published, and all the Letters and Papers that have appeared in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, and in the several diurnal, hebdomadal, and quarterly Publications of the Indian Press; and, thereby, to cause, from time to time, a farther development of ideas, until some feasible plan, or plans, can be adopted to promote the good of our peculiar Community.

The Compiler has already had occasion to observe, elsewhere, that "our amelioration cannot be the work of a day, a month, or a year,—or even a decade of years. The early history of every people, ought to inspire us with hope and resolution. We must labor incessantly, and labor long, before we can taste the fruits of our exertions. If Societies and Associations cannot be immediately formed, every Indo-Briton should exert his influence, within the circle of his particular acquaintance, to correct every thing that is unbecoming, and to recommend every thing that is good;—immorality and irreligion should be shunned;—vice and ignorance should be degraded, and virtue and talents exalted;—sober and moderate ideas should be inculcated;—and every parent, feeling the peculiarity of his own situation, should so educate and rear his children as to give them a name and a place in society."—But, if the ideas that have been elicited, and all the Papers that have, hitherto, been written to advance our cause, be suffered to die away, and be forgotten with the ephemeral Publications in which they have appeared; the hints and suggestions contained therein, will not be productive of much real benefit: for unless we labour incessantly, and labour long, we cannot hope to taste the fruits of our exertions.

And, moreover, should the zeal and energy now displayed, be allowed to languish, and the object of our devotion to rest; it is not to be expected that new ideas on the subject will continue to unfold, or that consecutive exertions will be made. Some noble and ardent mind may display itself, at a future period, and revive the subject with a brilliant and powerful advocacy; and excite an interest similar to what has lately been created: but such efforts alone are not very likely to produce those beneficial results, so ardently wished for by every sensible and well-disposed Indo-Briton; and one, who feels the nature of his own situation, and has the good of the rising generation at heart, so as to give them a local habitation and a name.

The cause of our amelioration, ought, therefore, ever to occupy our minds; and we must never cease to think, to talk, and to write upon the subject; but we should not rest here; for all these are only preliminaries, intended to produce action and exertion, towards emancipating ourselves from the bonds of prejudice and odious seclusion. We must endeavor to exercise collectively, as a body, if we can, every talent, power, and influence we may possess; but we must never cease to labor individually, as members of one great family, within the domestic circle, to raise ourselves not only in the eyes of the Indian Public, but also in the eyes of the world at large: and no obstacle or impediment should be allowed to induce us, to leave any feasible and proper means unemployed, to elevate ourselves to the station we ought to hold, both as men and as the offspring of a noble nation, in the rank of civil society. This collection of Papers,

then,—being printed in one volume, and placed on our shelves,—will tend to familiarize the minds of our youth, from an early period to the subject which relates to their best temporal interest; and be the depository of the sentiments of those who have preceded them, and a perpetual index, pointing to the goal of all our labors.

With this volume in our Libraries, we shall be able "the better to promulge the ideas therein contained, to guide the minds of our children, and to instil into them sentiments worthy the descendants of Britons;" and thus shall we never cease to think and to act for the whole Community, tho' no general Association of our Countrymen should be formed, for years to come: and altho' nothing may seem to be apparently doing, to advance the cause of our amelioration, the foundation of our great work will be silently laid, in the retirement of domestic life; and the superstructure, rising quietly and gradually, will gain, in time, an immovable firmness, which will defy every resistance, and bring the work to a happy completion: for it is to be hoped, that our children, instructed by our conversation and urged by our example, will enter on the active stage of life with superior qualifications, better digested ideas, and greater unanimity, in the common cause; and, thereby, carry our plans and suggestions into successful execution, and consummate our wishes.

In this *Compilation*, extracts are also given from the Works on India of such Authors, as have, in any manner noticed us in their writings, or the Compiler has had an opportunity of consulting; in order to afford his countrymen an opportunity of exposing the ignorance, errors, or illiberality of those, who have systematically attempted to misrepresent, vilify, and degrade us,—and to note, study and improve upon the hints and suggestions of those, who commiserate our situation, and recommend us to the just and equitable notice of the British Nation;—and also to mark the humiliating facts, which either the hostile or the amicable Writers have peened regarding us, that we may thereby be impelled to strenuous exertions after improvement, both in ourselves and in our children,—by giving their infant minds a manly turn and a virtuous inclination, so as to neutralize, if not entirely to remove, the reflections which circumstances, not within our control, have hitherto conspired to fix upon us.

To assist the establishment of Literary and Scientific Societies, and to encourage our youth to form friendly Associations within the immediate circle of their juvenile acquaintance, for the purpose of reading useful books, and of discussing such subjects which come within the grasp of their tender comprehension; the Rules of the *Delphian Society*, and the inaugural Speeches of its first two Presidents, together with the minutes of the proceedings of two of its Meetings,—selected from among others, to shew the nature of the questions debated,—are also inserted in this *Compilation*.

The *Delphian Society* was instituted, about twelve years ago, for the improvement of our countrymen; more particularly for the benefit of those, who have been entirely bred and educated in this country. Altho' the Society did not live long, yet its infancy was not unproductive of good: the emulation it gave birth to, and the latent energies it drew forth, continued to exist in those who came within the compass of its influence, while the Society itself died away.

It will here be unnecessary, and, indeed, difficult, to state the cause, or causes, of the Society's dissolution: suffice it to say, that twelve years ago, the body of Indo-Britons was not so extensive; there were not then so many men of talent and property amongst them; nor so many parents and heads of families, as now. The period which is passed, has not only augmented the number of our countrymen, but has also made a material change in their situation, circumstances, and ideas. Another period of twelve years, will make a wider difference in the state of the Indo-British population.

The Compiler has adverted to the *Delphian Society* merely to observe *en passant*, that it did good within the limited circle of its operation; and that mind is susceptible of expansion and culture equally under a tropical sun, as it is in regions under the milder influence of his rays. It only requires to be cultivated, and its powers brought into action, under proper management.

The Compiler, as projector of that Society, would have imposed upon himself the task of taking into consideration the present condition of Indo-Britons, compared with what it was twelve years ago; and of making such remarks and observations, as may tend to produce happier results in an equal number of years. He is sensible of his inability to do justice to the subject proposed; nor has he sufficient leisure to collect the information necessary, to develop the features of the different periods in order to bring them under comparison: but since the duty of elevating ourselves in moral, intellectual, and civil importance, is imperious; and as it is incumbent on us to improve and ameliorate the condition of our children, who are to come after us; and, moreover, since a commencement must be made somewhere, to create in our countrymen an *esprit de corps*, and to promulgate such ideas as will lead our whole body to take their situation into consideration,—he has been induced to

lend his feeble aid to the general cause, and to throw in his mite to swell the fund of information now collected, as to the means best to be adopted to raise us in the scale of national consideration.

Whatever the merits of the Compiler's labors may be, he feels confident his countrymen will be satisfied with the motives which have actuated him: and if his example lead but a few amongst them, seriously to take into consideration the imperative necessity of improving that class of society to which they belong, his exertions will be more than amply repaid. And should he have occasion to differ in opinion, on some points, with those who have written in the same cause, he hopes he may not be considered inimical to the good of his countrymen, but a fellow laborer in the common field with all those, who, in advocating the cause of Indo-Britons, may chance to dissent from him: for it is only by open and candid discussion, that opinions become fixed; and by collision of ideas, that truths are elicited and systems of utility formed.

Selections.

Madras, November 5, 1822.—The Ship **LIVERPOOL**, Captain Green anchored off the Fort late on Saturday night. We entertained hopes that she might be the medium of communicating some news, but they were not realised. The **LIVERPOOL** sailed from Port Louis on the 1st ultimo, up to which time no recent arrivals from Europe had occurred. The Ship **LA BELLE ALLIANCE**, Capt. Rolfe, bound for Calcutta was left at the Mauritius whether she had arrived from the Cape of Good Hope. Several convalescent Bengallee invalids are returning to Calcutta with Captain Rolfe.

The Passengers in the **LIVERPOOL** are Captain Jackson, Captain Grant, Lieutenant Smith, Doctor Martin, and Mr. Rankin.

We have since heard that the **JAMES SIBBALD** had arrived at Port Louis, having left England on the 24th of June. No news had transpired.

General Orders—The General Orders issued by the Most Noble the Commander in Chief on the 9th ultimo give the following promotions:

30th Foot.—Lieutenant William Sullivan to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Machell, deceased, 3d Sept. 1822.

Ensign Charles Drane to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice W. Sullivan promoted, ditto.

Charles Wynne Barrow, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice, Chas. Dean promoted, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

There must be some mistake in this, as Captain Machell of the 30th Regiment, the *deceased*, embarked from Madras in the **DAPHNE** on the 15th ultimo for Manila, somewhat unwell perhaps, but certainly not deceased. It is right to notice this for the sake of the relatives and friends of the supposed dead gentleman.—*Madras Courier*.

Madras, Tuesday Evening, November 5, 1822.—The Ship **LIVERPOOL**, Captain Green, from the Isle of France the 1st ultimo, arrived on Saturday evening. **PASSENGERS:**—Captain Jackson, Capt. Grant, Lieut Smith, Doctor Martin, and Mr. Rankin.

The Ship **LA BELLE ALLIANCE**, Capt. Rolfe, was at the Isle of France when the **LIVERPOOL** sailed.—The **JAMES SIBBALD** from England the 24th June is also reported to have arrived at the Isle of France; but no news of particular public importance had transpired.

The Calcutta Subscription for the Relief of our Countrymen in Ireland amounted at the date of the last accounts to between fifty and sixty thousand Rupees.—Charity Sermons were about to be preached at several of the places of Public Worship, and the most active exertions in furtherance of this humane and benevolent object continued to prevail.

We are happy to find that a Meeting is to take place at this Presidency on Saturday next for the like benevolent purpose.—*Madras Government Gazette*.

Madras, November 7, 1822.—The fall of Rain on Sunday night and part of Monday, has brought the fall in October and this month, to more than two thirds of the usual average quantity for the three monsoon months—and heavy Rain, like that on Sunday night, during 24 hours more, would give the full average for the Season.

The **LIVERPOOL** sailed on Tuesday for Covelong to take in Salt; and what was very remarkable at this Season, had to contend against a fresh Southerly Wind—this wind continued yesterday, and would have given the outward bound a fine opportunity of reaching the Roads, had they come within the sphere of its influence, which we fear however was very limited.

We understand that no late English Papers were brought from the Isle of France by the **LIVERPOOL**.—*Madras Government Gazette*.

Madras, Nov. 8, 1822.—It is reported that a severe gale of wind has been experienced at Vizagapatam, but we have heard no particulars.

We have now the pleasure of submitting to our readers the following notifications of the Meeting intended to be held to-morrow for the purpose of originating a Subscription at this Presidency on behalf of the starving population of the South and West of Ireland. The notice ought to have appeared in the **COURIER** of Tuesday, but by some accident it did not reach the office until 11 o'clock on Monday night when every part of the Paper was occupied. All we could then do was to call the attention of our readers to the subject in a brief and hurried paragraph, in order that want of sufficient notice should not be urged by any one as an excuse for absence. The benevolent object of the Meeting cannot fail of ensuring a respectable attendance.

Notice.—"In consequence of a requisition addressed to me, Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING will be held at the Exchange in Fort St. George, To-morrow, Saturday, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration the best means of promoting a Subscription towards the Relief of the Distressed Population of IRELAND.

Madras, 4th Nov. 1822."

JAMES GRAHAM, Sheriff.

Judicial Proceedings.—The incalculable advantages that would arise from the fullest publicity being given to judicial proceedings in all parts of the country, are, in the present state of things, when as to most useful purposes the Press is in its infancy, quite unattainable: but we look forward with hope to some future period in which a fortunate conjunction of circumstances may bestow on this country, the practical benefits of a Free Press, when nothing that effects the public interest, however lofty, distant, or obscure, can escape its penetrating and almost omniscient eye. These reflections have been suggested by the accounts we continually receive of the judicial proceedings in different parts of India, (which although of too loose and questionable nature to be the subject of discussion, yet convince us that it would be well if more precise information could be obtained,) and particularly by a case represented to have occurred lately at Chandernagore. Our French Friends need not be alarmed: it is not our intention at the present moment to enter into its merits nor to characterize the means by which an Indigo Broker came to lose upwards of a Lakh of Rupees of clear profit which he must have made on a purchase of Indigo agreeably to a written Contract (of which a Copy now lies before us)—had the terms of that Contract been fulfilled. But as we are told the Broker's family has been put under restraint (for what reason we guess—but by what right we know not) and that his property is THIS DAY (Monday the 25th of Nov.) to be sold to pay Law expenses, we shall wait a little, to see the upshot of the affair; after which we may offer a few remarks on the Administration of Justice at Chandernagore.

A List of Prisoners,

Tried and found Guilty the 4th Sessions 1822, with their Sentence, on the 15th Day of November, 1822, and also those acquitted and discharged.

PRISONERS FOUND GUILTY.

- 1.—**KISHNO MOHUN PAUL**—*Tried 16th January 1822—Sentence not yet passed.*
- 2.—**RADA MOHUN**—*Tried 1st March 1822—Sentence not yet passed.*
- 3.—**EMAMBUX**—*Tried 23th October 1822—Sentence to be imprisoned in the Common Jail of Calcutta, for the space of five years, to pay a fine of 100 Rupees to the King. Himself Security in 100 Rupees and to find two Securities for five years, for 50 Rupees each, and to be further imprisoned till the above fine be paid.*
- 4.—**NABOBY**—*Tried 29th October 1822—Sentence Transportation to Bencool for five years.*
- 5.—**MAJOLAH**—*Tried 28th October 1822—Sentence Transportation to Bencool for life.*
- 6.—**AYJEB SING**—*Tried 28th October 1822—Sentence Transportation to Bencool for fourteen years.*
- 7.—**JOYSOOK alias JEESOOK**—*Tried 30th October 1822—Sentence Transportation to Bencool for fourteen years.*

PRISONERS FOUND NOT GUILTY.

- 1.—**LUCHMUN**—*Tried 29th October 1822—Discharged by Proclamation.*
- 2.—**GOHEE**, ditto ditto.
- 3.—**GANDA**, ditto ditto.
- 4.—**PORAMUN**—*Tried 24th August 1822, ditto ditto.*
- 5.—**SEBOO BORRICK**, ditto ditto.
- BEDYA SHA** (died 4th September 1822,) 24th August 1822, Bill thrown out.

PRISONERS IN JAIL FOR THEIR FINE TO THE KING.

- 1.—**GUNGARAM CHATTERJEE**—*Till 10th Nov. 1822—Fine Sicca Rupees 50.*
- 2.—**RAMNEEDY BOSE**, ditto ditto.
- 3.—**SARTICK**—*Till 14th November 1822—Fine Sicca Rupees 25.*

Discharged by order of the Court.—*Hukaru.*

Postscript.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced a Ship standing into the River, attended by a Pilot Vessel, name not ascertained. No further intelligence of this Ship reached us before our Paper went to Press.

We regret to say that we lost the most valuable portion of yesterday among the crowd at the Town Hall, the greater part of the time there being either wasted in discussions that had no relation to the great question of the Marquis of Hastings's Administration, or in waiting for the operations of the Select Committee who had retired to decide on the merit of such Addresses as they might have in their pockets. On our return home in the afternoon we had more than enough to do to get the ordinary business of the Office finished before night, so that we can present no detailed Report of the confused and desultory Proceedings there from memory, and our Reporter was as unable as most others appeared to be to catch all that fell from the few Speakers who occupied the Meeting: in conversations across the Table rather than in debate.

If the person who draws such lively pictures of Calcutta for Blackwood's Magazine had been present, he would have had ample materials for one of the most grotesque and farcical scenes of the expressions of Public Opinion that could possibly be imagined: for never, perhaps, were the Proceedings of any Public Meeting so entirely and exclusively select, and it may be said private as this was. The whole should have been done in a Committee with closed doors, and it would have been both complimentary and consistent. But, altho' we have the highest respect for the Individuals in whose hands the business of the day rested, we cannot conceal our opinion that an Address got up, approved, and voted in the manner of that of yesterday, cannot possibly convey either to England, or to posterity, a fair and impartial impression of the true Public Opinion of India, or the sense of the great mass of the people as to the superiority of the present over all preceding Governments: and as such, we do not think it was worth the trouble, since the opinions of the Committee, with the election of whom the Public had nothing whatever to do, might have been more easily and simply conveyed in an Address of their own.

In all well-regulated communities, where social order and reverence for the laws prevail, the last Ruler is of course always the best that ever swayed the destinies of the country; and Farewell Addresses to every person of a certain rank are therefore become as established a custom as *Vivas* and sounds of pretended joy on the appearance of great men in the worst governed lands. Lord Hastings deserves something better than a Select Committee. He has always asked for Public Scrutiny, as the only worthy basis of Public Approbation, and he and every other high minded and great man deserves this greatest of all compliments as his peculiar due. It is worth twenty uncanvassed Addresses, fifty marble Statues, and a hundred Diamond crosses to boot: and we are persuaded that if the noble Marquis could declare his sentiments with propriety on such a question, he would say so too. We would have honor given to whom honor is justly due; but it should be in such a manner as to shut the mouth even of an enemy (if in such a case an enemy could possibly be supposed), and leave the expression of Opinion free as air, for whoever ventured to mislead the Meeting by erroneous statements or opinions would soon be silenced by the more powerful voice of argument and truth. The very best manner in which we think the true Public Opinion of India could be obtained, would be after the mode put as a supposed or possible case by De Lolme, who says,—

"In short, whoever considers what it is that constitutes the moving principle of what we call great affairs, and the invincible sensibility of man to the opinion of his fellow-creatures, will not hesitate to affirm, that if it were possible for the liberty of the press to exist in a despotic government, and (what is not less difficult) for it to exist without changing the constitution, this liberty would alone form a counterpoise to the power of the prince.

If, for example, in an empire of the East, a place could be found, which, rendered respectable by the ancient religion of the people, might ensure safety to those who should bring thither their observations of any kind, and from this sanctuary printed papers should issue, which, under a certain seal, might be equally respected, and which in their daily appearance should examine and freely discuss the conduct of the cadis, the pashas, the vizir, the divan, and the sultan himself,—that would immediately introduce some degree of liberty."

If this mode were adopted at the close of every year of every Administration in every country where a Free Press did not supply its place, as in Persia, for instance, or elsewhere, Public Opinion might be in some degree relied on. But it is the fashion in India to do things in a much more civilized and refined manner, and not after the barbarian suggestion meant only of course to apply to the dominions of an Eastern Rajah or Nawab, such as the Dekhan, or the Province of Oude, where a Free Press is unknown. It simplifies and expedites the matter to do it as we do; and as what is intended to be done is all previously arranged, the sooner it is got through the better.

Our Reporter will endeavour, if possible, to have some Notes of the Proceedings ready for to-morrow: but we must conclude by apologizing for the hurried manner in which this and all the rest of our Paper is necessarily written and arranged, after the toils of such a day as yesterday.

Benares.—Our Correspondent at this place, in a letter dated the 20th November, informs us that although Pirthee Paul Singh had evacuated this part of the country, another marauder named Surub Dowan Singh had made his appearance in the same quarter, and was likely to give the Governor of the Department some additional trouble, and an opportunity to exercise the artillery again, as he had cropped the border with a band of adherents. He has been twice attacked, it would appear, by our troops, and several of his followers are said to have bit the dust: but he effected his escape.

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 25	Bourbon	French	F. Bernicot	Bordeaux	May 14

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 1	Barkworth	British	J. Pedlar	London	—

Shipping Departures.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Nov. 24	George the Fourth	British	J. W. Clark	Ceylon

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Oct. 30	Malabar	British	R. S. Fielder	Persian Gulph
31	Hamud	Arab	Syed Seddy	Cannanore

Stations of Vessels in the River.**CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24, 1823.**

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—JOHANNE MARIA, (D.)—PROVIDENCE, inward-bound, remains,—ADONIS, (American), passed down.

Kedgerree.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSET SHIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WICKELSEA.

Another large inward-bound Ship, in company with a Pilot Vessel working up, name not yet ascertained.

Deaths.

At Chandernagore, on the 19th instant, GEORGE, the Twin Child of GEORGE BARTON, Esq. of Coolbariah, aged 16 months and 5 days.

At Colpetty, Ceylon, on the 13th ultimo, BARBARA, the infant Daughter of His Excellency the Governor, aged 8 months and 13 days.